Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1835. [No. 2,505.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, BYCULLAH.

A Sermon will be preached in this Church To-morrow, in the forenoon, on behalf of the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, and a collection in aid of the Funds, made immediately afterwards.

*** Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. K. FLETCHER,
Chaplain.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO. have just received from London, a select investment of Jewellery, McCabe's handsome Clocks in Bronze cases, and Gold and Silver Watches, Geneva hunting Watches, silver Children's Mugs, Musical boxes and Accordions, &c. &c., to which they respectfully invite attention.

Bombay, 25th July, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

A Large commodious and substantially built Dwelling House, with two Wells, Ground stabling, and appurtenances, situated, near the verge of the Esplanade, in Jamboolwaddy, commonly called "Cardiff Castle," belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLIN, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. FERRAR, at a monthly rent of 100 Rs. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the same, are requested to apply to Mr. GILDER, at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM EAST and Co., Medow Street, within the Fort, where a plan of the premises may be seen, and every information obtained.

Bombay, 25th July, 1835.

જાહેર ખબર*

વેચવાનું છે *

ઈંધ ણોકોલી ભંગાનું ગને પક્ષી ખાંધણીનું રેવાનું ઘર તેકુત્રોનાં બેકુસા તથા નોકિ કૂપા તથા તેકુને લગતો તબેલો તથા બીજું જેબાઈ દોકિ તે શાથે વેચવા બુછે * કિ ઋીલબત ભંબુત વાડીઓ કાંપનાં મેદાનના નાકાપર નેકુને બારડીપ્ર કેસાશ ટલ કરીને કેકુછે તે મરનાર લપ્ટનેનટ કાલેાનલ જરજ લુયેલીન વાલીછે * ત્રિબે ડાલગો મીશતર કેરાર રેકેછે ગને માશ કિનાં ૩૧૦૦) નાકુ આપેછે * કરેક બ ણા અથવા મેાણીઆ ને કિ ઋીલબત ખરી દ કરવા ચાહના કેાઈ તેણાંઓ કિ કુરપા ક રીને કોટગો ત્રીડો ડચ્યારીટગો મીશીયાર શ ઉલીબંમ ડચ્યાટની ઇંગ્લાનીની આપીશ ગો મીશતર ગીલબરને પુછવું નાંકું કિ ઋી લબતનો નમુનો જોવાગો ગાલયો ગને જે કાંક પુછયે તેકુની શંગ્રબંન પાડયો *

શ્રી મુગ્રબાદ તા૦ ૧૭ મી જુલાઈ ૧૮૩૫

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each .... ,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *25th July*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.

ON Tuesday next, 28th inst., will submit for public outcry, at their Rooms, and for the most part sell off, without limits; the undermentioned Goods, viz., an Invoice of Oilman Stores, comprising 20 cases of Pickles of sorts, some dozens of Walnut and Mushroom Catsups, Beef Steak, Harvey and Reading Sauces, Essence of Anchovy, Lemon Pickles, Olives, Capers, Sallad Oil, Mustard, Anchovy Paste, fresh Salmon, Hams, &c., about 100 dozens of Court Blacking, 40 dozens of capital London Porter, 30 boxes (10 catty) of Souchong Tea, recently imported, dry Hardware comprising Copper Scales, Japanned Cash Boxes, Pocket Boot Hooks, Cork Screws, Penknives, &c. various Childrens Toys, Bengal Table Cloths of sizes, Madras Counterpanes, about 600 dozens of various French Clarets to close accounts, sundry other Wines and Liquors, a considerable variety of useful Household Furniture; and at 1 P. M. any Horses and Vehicles that may be received.

Apollo House, 25th July, 1835.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

FOR SALE. At the Godowns of Mr. GREY—a few Hhds, of IND and SMITHS Beer, recently imported, at 100 Rupees per Hhd., Cash.

Bombay, 25th July, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, now in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.

Do. Do. Lately in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.

Apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 25th July, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July, 1835.

No. 343 of 1835.—Captain P. M. Melville, of the 7th regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors—Date of arrival at Bombay, 19th June 1835

No. 344 of 1835.—An order issued by brigadier general W. Gilbert, dated the 15th instno, directing captain J. W. Gibson, commissary of ordnance, to perform the duties of executive engineer at Belgaum, until the arrival of an officer appointed to succeed captain Jervis, is confirmed.

No. 345 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following extracts from letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors:—

Letter dated 14th January 1835, No. 3,

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment.

Lieutenant Charles B. Raitt.
Ensign W. G. McHaffie.
Major Charles Ovans.
Captain Henry Pelham.
Lieutenant Henry Hart.

2. We have granted lieutenant A. W. B. Fitzroy, of your establishment, an extension of his furlough, for the space of twelve months.

Letter dated 28th January 1835. No. 6.

1. We have granted lieutenant A. P. LeMessurier, of your establishment, an extension of leave for six months.

2. We have permitted lieutenant Frederick Twynam, late of your establishment, to resign the Company's service.—His resignation takes effect from the 21st November 1834.

3. We have permitted ensign Henry Price, late of your establishment, to retire from the service on Lord Clive's fund.—His retirement takes effect from the 14th September 1834.

Letter dated 4th February 1835. No. 8.

We have granted the undermentioned officers, of your establishment, a further extension of their respective furloughs, for the space of six months.

Lieutenant P. LeGrand Jacob,
Lieutenant T. R. Stewart.

Letter dated 11th February 1835, No. 10.

1. We have permitted captain B. Justice, to return to his duty on your establishment.

2. Lieutenant H. A. Hornsby, of the Madras establishment, has been permitted to return to his duty via your presidency. This officer has been informed that his Indian allowances will not commence until he shall have reached his presidency or joined his regiment.

3. In reference to our letter to you in this department, dated the 10th December last, No 68, paragraph 1, we have now to acquaint you, that lieutenant Robert W. Horne, of your establishment, has applied for, and obtained permision, to remain in Europe, for the unexpired period of his furlough.

4. We have granted captain E. W. Jones, of your establishment an extension of leave, for the period of six months.

5. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been permitted to remain in Europe the further period of six months.

Lieutenant colonel W. Miles.
Assistant surgeon W. J. Ferrar.

Letter dated 23rd February 1835, No. 15.

1. We have permitted captain P. M. Melville to return to his duty on your establishment, overland.

2. We have permitted captain C. J. Conyngham to return to his duty on your establishment.

3. We have granted cornet M. Daniell, of your establishment, an extension of leave for six months.

Bombay Castle, 15th July, 1835.

No. 346 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon Grierson is relieved from duty in the Indian navy, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant surgeons Jephson and Cullen, are placed under the orders of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

No. 347 of 1835.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as cadets of cavalry and infantry, and as assistant surgeons on this establishment; the cadets for the cavalry to be promoted to cornets, and those for the infantry to ensigns, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Cavalry.

Date of arrival at Bombay,

No. 91 Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode,
No. 107 Mr. John Forbes,..... } 5th July 1835.
No. 108 Mr. William Leech,..... }

Infantry.

No. 90 Mr. Adam Hogg..... }
No. 93 Mr. James McGregor.... }
No. 97 Mr. Henry Joseph Pelly, }
No. 101 Mr. John Hyde Ayrton, } 5th July 1835.
No. 102 Mr. Charles Frederick }
Sorell,..... }
No. 112 Mr. William Gibbard,.. }

Medical establishment.

No. 20 Mr. John Stewart,..... }
No. 21 Mr. James Jephson, M. D } 5th July 1835.
No. 22 Mr. James Francis Dow- }
nie Cullen,..... }

Captain B. Justice, of the 5th regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 5th July 1835.

Bombay Castle, 16th July, 1835.

No. 348 of 1835.—With reference to the general order No. 369 of 1833, under date 15th October, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future, all contracts for the sale of liquor and drugs in the cantonments, be forwarded to government through the commissary general, bearing the sanction and countersignature of the officers commanding the station to which the tender may relate.

No 350 of 1835.—Lieutenant J. Russell, of the 11th regiment native infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 351 of 1835.—Lieutenant Kilner, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency, on private affairs, from the 5th instant to the 5th proximo.

Bombay Castle, 17th July, 1835.

No. 352 of 1835.—Lieutenant John Rose, of His Majesty's 55th regiment, is appointed to act as aid-de-camp to the Right Honorable the Governor, pending a reference to the Commander in chief of India, *vice* major O. Felix resigned.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July, 1835.

No. 33 of 1835.—The following promotions are made.

Commander E. W. Harris to be captain, *vice* Elwon deceased.—*Date of commission.*—18th June 1835.

Lieutenant J. H. Rowband to be commander, *vice* Harris promoted —do. do.

Mate J. F. Prentice to be lieutenant, *vice* Rowband promoted,—do. do.

No 34 of 1835.—Commander Moresby is allowed leave of absence for one month to the Deckan from the date of his departure from Bombay.

No 35 of 1835.—Mr Purser Boyce is allowed one month's leave of absence to proceed to the Deckan, from the date of his departure from the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 15th July, 1835.

No 36 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon Grierson is relieved from duty in the Indian navy.

Assistant surgeon Jephson and Cullen are placed under the orders of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 16th July, 1835.

No. 37 of 1835.—Lieutenant Powell is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Deckan, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th July, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the Rev. D. Young, A. M. garrison and junior presidency chaplain, leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Deckan, on sick certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July, 1835.

The judges of the Suddur Adawlut have issued sunnuds bearing date the 13th instant, to Kristna Rao Neelkunt, and Hunmunt Rao Bhoingee, Bramins to practice as Wukeels in the Zillah Court at Dharwar.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th July, 1835.

Mr. G. Waddell is attached to the principal collector of Poona as assistant, for the purpose of performing the miscellaneous duties of singing stamps, mustering pensioners &c., under that collectorate.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRI,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 21st July, 1835.

Captain McGilivray, mint engineer, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 18th proximo, to proceed to the Deckan, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July, 1835.

Lieutenant J. Skirrow, second assistant to the mint engineer, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th April last, on sick certificate, from the 17th May to the 8th June last, on the same account.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID,
Secy. to Govt.

Curnin's Retiring Fund.

At a general meeting of the Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Military Service held at Poona 26th June 1835, with the sanction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to consider and express their opinion on the plan of Mr. Curnin, for an Army Retiring Fund, Lieutenant Colonel Brooks having been called on to take the chair, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried.

Resolution 1st. Proposed by *Lieutenant Colonel Powell*, and seconded by Major Spiller.

That the meeting, cordially concurring in the approval expressed by the meeting of Officers of this Army held at Bombay, of the general principles of Mr. Curnin's Plan, do afford its best aid to promote the Establisment of a retiring Fund founded thereon.

Resolution 2d. Proposed by Captain Elder, and seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Brooks;

That the advantages which Mr. Curnin's scheme of a retiring fund holds out are so important, that this meeting considers it will deserving the maturest consideration of the Army, and it is therefore proposed that a Committee be appointed at this Station to take the scheme into their consideration, and to receive suggestions and to correspond with Mr. Curnin, or any station committee, on any point which at present may not be sufficiently clear;

Resolution 3d. Proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Brooks, and seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Powell.

That the committee consist of the following persons, Captain Elder, Lieutenant Shortreed, Lieutenant W. Jacob, Lieutenant Woodward, Lieutenant H. Jacob and Lieutenant Rudd, with an Officer from each Regiment, and one from the Staff, of whom five shall be a quorum.

Resolution 4th. Proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, and seconded by Major Spiller.

That on its being ascertained that the general feeling of the Army is unanison with that entertained by this meeting as expressed in the first Resolution, a respectful communication to that effect be made to Government for the favorable consideration of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

Resolution 5th. Proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Brooks, and seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Powell.

That all Officers in Europe or in India who may have completed the regulated term entitling them to the Pension of their rank, and who may retire within one year after the first of June 1835, shall be entitled to the benefits of the retiring Fund which may be approved by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, in the same way as if they had continued in the service.

Resolution 6th. Proposed by Major Robertson, and seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Powell.

That the Officers present at this meeting, entertaining a high sense of the disinterested zeal of Mr. Curnin in collecting and arranging the several details on which his comprehensive scheme depends, consider that Gentleman entitled to their warmest acknowledgements, and that the same be communicated to him by the committee, as well as their hope that the Government of the establishment of the Fund, a mark of his services, both to the state and the Indian Army, may be conferred on him.

Proposed by Major Spiller, and seconded by Major Ovans; That the thanks of the meeting be given to the President Lieutenant Colonel Brooks for his able conduct in the chair.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUTSTATION REGIMENTAL REMITTANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—A very great and annoying evil exists under the Bombay Presidency in the Divisional Pay Offices not sending off their Regimental Lists to outstations in proper time.

It is, to a poor Subaltern, I assure you, who has to pay off an account at some distance from his own station, a serious thing to be put off from month to month with the consoling intelligence *from some Native friend, such as Tailors, Banyans, &c. "that no Remittances on account of master yet been received,"* from the Head Quarters of the Divisions, when it is well known that there is an order at every Division that the Lists from Regiments should always arrive at Head Quarters of the Division by the 15th of the month they are made in, and payments at outstations are supposed to be made on the 25th of the succeeding month. I am no advocate for laying blame on any of the heads of Departments, for I certainly think it is below them, and that a little attention towards this would be granting a boon to many who, for the reasons above stated, are put now to the most serious inconveniences.

No such thing exists at Bombay; people go to the Pay Office and receive their Remittances regularly from the 25th of the month to the end of it. Why should not this also take place at every subordinate station in the Army?

Hoping that this letter may put every thing in its proper place

I remain, My dear Mr. Editor,
Your's very truly,
A SUFFERER.

July, 1835.

WHO OUGHT TO BE APPOINTED THE CHOWDRY IN A BAZAAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Would you inform your numerous correspondents whether a Commanding Officer is authorized by the Regulations to appoint (say his Brother in Law or) any near connection to the situation of Chowdry in a Bazar, which is immediately under his control?

Such a measure gives the Commanding Officer and Chowdry reciprocally an undue influence in that Bazar, as has been evinced at a station in the North settlements. I have got some valuable manuscripts in a rather delapidated state, and shall be happy to give high wages to any one that will undertake to patch them together—should I succeed, you and the public shall have the fruits of my labor.

Apply by letter, post paid, to your Humble Servant,

MEER GHUZUB.

THE FARES EXACTED BY BOMBAY BOATMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—To point out public evils for correction is one of your duties as a public Journalist, and when they are mentioned to you, you will, I have no doubt, be willing to do your duty in bringing them to the notice of those who have it in their power to redress them.

With this view then it is that I call your attention to the unmanageable (not to say disgraceful) state of the *Bombay Boatmen*, which is such as I know you will agree with me, ought not to be allowed. I have been for hours on the Bunder Head, before I was able to get off to my Ship, the *Boatmen* demanding the exorbitant sums of *two, three*, and sometimes *four* Rupees for a *single trip* on board, and you are in some measure obliged to comply with such imposition, unless you wish to remain drenched with rain on the Bunder Head all night, or wait for the arrival of the Ship's Boat in the morning. Would it not surely be doing a vast deal of good to the community at large, by having *stated fares*? suppose we say ¼ of a Rupee during the N. E. and ½ during the S. W. Monsoon, I should imagine that it would be ample payment for such conveyance, as the distance to the outer part of the Shipping cannot be much more than ½ a mile.

I do not mean to cast any reflection on the person in charge of the *Police*, but I am sure that you never yet had so gross a piece of carelessness (or rather imposition) brought to your knowledge as this which is mentioned to you by

TRUE BLUE.

19*th July*, 1835.

THE LATE ORDER TO SHUT UP THE SHOPS IN THE BAZAAR AT A CERTAIN HOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A great sensation has been created among the native community of the Island, especially among the retailers, in consequence of an order which has lately emanated from one of the Police authorities. It has hitherto been customary with the retailers to keep open their Shops till a late hour at night, but since about a month ago, the Police has attempted to put an interdict to this pratice, to the disadvantage of the dealer, and great inconvenience to the public at large. The police peons, when going on round, are instructed to compel every Shopkeeper they meet in their way, to shut up his Shop before 9 P. M., and thereby rob him of the profit which might otherwise arise to him. The measure does not however stop here, or the course of the evils produced by it; it goes further to entail great inconvenience on many a poor creature, who earns a piece of bread by manual labour from sunrise till a late time in the evening. As the lower classes form a greater portion of the population of the island, and as most of them are placed in circumstances which do not admit of their laying up periodical provisions, they are in the habit of bringing grain and other necessaries sufficient for one day's consumption, and which they generally do after their return from work,—that is, in other words, about the time the shops are now directed to be shut up, for in the morning they have time scarcely sufficient to prepare and receive their meal. They are therefore obliged to sacrifice a portion of that time, which procures them the means of subsistence to a measure the propriety of which is so very questionable.

The [illegible] emanation from the police authority, is, as far as I am informed, the diminution of the cases of robbery, by contracting the compass of opportunity for these actions, into the least possible degree. The measure, however, instead of securing the end in view, affords in fact a multiplication of opportunities for the commission of the crime of which it is adopted as a preventative, for, from the shutting of shops at an earlier hour, the streets are deprived of the many lights which the shops supplied them, and consequently the intercourse in the island is stopped sooner than before. These are consequences which are favorable to the robbers who have more time provided them to plan their actions and carry them into execution with greater facility.

This measure, while it abounds with so many evils, betrays a want of local knowledge, which is so essential to the superintending the protection of life and property.

I am Sir,

your most obedt. Servant,

A PORTER.

A CHAPTER EMBRACING SEVERAL MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—To a wise man '*verbum sat*'—let those in authority inquire whether there be any foundation for complaints which reach their ears, and if false, let them be treated with the contempt they merit—if true, the attention they deserve.

LOSS OF REVENUE.

It is currently reported that above a lac of Rupees is annually lost to the Company by the custom of receiving Surat Rupees in the Baroche treasury at a discount of 6 per cent—the bazaar difference being only a few annas, the native collectors of revenue receive from the ryots their due in Baroche Rupees, and exchanging them in the Bazaar for those of Surat currency—pocket the discount.

TYRANNY OF NATIVE PEONS.

Those who are in the custom of occasionally strolling in the vicinity of government chokees cannot but have observed the tyranny exercised by the peons stationed there over the poor coolies and ryots carrying their articles for sale. At the gate of the city of XXXX every basket, contain what it may,—a few pot herbs, native tooth brushes &c. &c. is made to disgorge a small portion of its contents for these Jacks in authority—which is in itself bad enough, without the needless bullying and rough usage to which they subject the country people.

ARAB SOLDIERS.

There are always a great many armed Arab and Sinde soldiers wandering about the country ready to enter into the service of any petty cheiftain who may wish to become obstreporous and show his teeth to the government. I have myself, in asking a number of them where they were going, received offers of their service to fight for me; the consequence is that the company is continually put to great expence, and a great number of valuable lives are sacrificed in the occasional reduction of a petty fort, the garrison of which, from the folly or madness of its owner, takes upon itself to resist our authority—when dislodged from one strong hold and dispersed abroad, they find no difficulty in accommodating themselves with other service. In some measure to remedy this, all civil and military authorities should be directed to place in confinement all armed Arabs and Sindees traversing the country without proper passports. I need only refer to the melancholy loss of life at Kittoor, Ukulcote, Mhadoghur, and lastly Ahmednuggur, to show the necessity of some such regulation. Were we not well assured of the fact, it could hardly be believed that a civilized government could permit a number of armed men to be continually wandering over their territories with the avowed intention of resisting their authority whenever paid so do so, and that even when caught with arms in their hands, they are not only not punished, but are permitted to depart, to act the same tragedy over again.

DOGS.

The safety of mankind has in all ages of the world been considered of more value in the eyes of a just government, than that of any otherkind of animal—witness the patriotic edict of King Edgar exacting from the Welsh an annual tribute of 300 wolves heads. In these days of liberalism, however, the case is very different, and because a very wise and enlightened portion of His Majesty's subjects hold the well—grounded belief that dogs can see and keep away evil Spirits, besides their comforting the minds of the afflicted relations of deceased persons by eating a quantity of ghee and sugar from the mouth of the dead body, thereby proving (to their minds) beyond a doubt that the departed soul had entered on a happy immortality, on these accounts, these pests of India are allowed to roam at large, and attack whom they will, in the streets of our largest native towns. One well known street pariar, which was poisoned a short time ago by directions of an English gentleman residing near its haunt in a large town in Guzerat, is said to have tasted the blood of nearly an hundred individuals. Let those who wish to keep dogs confine them in the country or in their own houses, but the day I trust has nearly arrived when the lives and limbs of Europeans and Natives shall not be left to the will of these ravenous animals; to this I will add, as a proof of their voracious propensities, that a few months ago, during the late famine on the Coromandel coast, a gentleman's servant, in passing from the traveller's bungalow in the town of Ongole to the Bazaar, saw about 25 poor starved creatures lying in the streets, half devoured by dogs, which also attacked him, and from which he had some difficulty in escaping unhurt.

Your obedient Servant,

PUBLICITY.

THE ELPHINSTONE AND THE PIRATES IN THE GULF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your paper of the 11th, appears the following notice. "The Elphinstone having now arrived from the Gulf, we have heard there is some enquiry to be instituted relative to the late skirmish with the pirates there" what could have led to the insertion of this article, or what it is intended to convey, I am quite ignorant, but it certainly implies that some cause exists for enquiry, and therefore that the proceeding of the Elphinstone had not been satisfactory, and altho the officers of that vessel have been well assured, and from a source the most gratifying, that their proceedings have been fully approved, I deem it incumbent to forward to you the following sketch of the principal events connected with the pirates as regards the Elphinstone.

On the 5th April a verbal report reached the Resident at Bushire, that the Beni-yas tribe of Arabs were committing piracies down the Gulf: on the morning of the 7th the Resident embarked on board the Elphinstone to proceed down for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the report, and to act as circumstances might require. On reaching Lingar we found the report but too true; from here the Resident sent dispatches for Bombay, and we stood for Bassadore road where we anchored about midnight, 9th April, and found that the Amherst was then out in quest of the piratical fleet. On the morning of the 12th the Elphinstone was dispatched to cruize in the vicinity of the Great Isumb for the protection of trading vessels, and on the 14th, received orders by a boat, to immediately proceed to Abothabee (the rendezvous of the Pirates) to blockade it. In proceeding to that place, on the morning of the 16th April, at day light, we discovered a sail or two, and shortly afterwards made out three Buggalows, one Botil, and two Buggrahs, and made all sail after them; at 6, having gained considerably, beat to action; the leading buggalow had a large one in tow which she cast off; we fired a gun, and hoisted our colours; the leading Buggalow now fired a gun, hoisted a red flag, and dipped it three times apparently in contempt and defiance; the whole then closed and formed in the most advantageous disposition; the breeze was now decreasing and became very light; however, we were enabled to close, we fired a shot which was returned by the leader, but fell short, one of the Buggarahs lowered her sail and pulled towards us evidently with the intention to attract our attention, on nearing us we discovered that she had at the least 60 men in her, and the whole of the vessels were crowded, we had now no doubt of this being the piratical fleet, and all hands rejoiced at the opportunity of coming in contact with them; our Arab Pilot informed us that the leading Buggalow contained Shaik Soultan ben Shakhbhoot, one of the principal ring leaders; on our getting close, he and his consort lowered their sails and closed: having a vessel on each beam, one a little a head, and the other on our quarter, we immediately stood between the two, having just room to do so, with the leader on the starboard side; in passing, we fired each broadside as the guns would best bear, with round and grape, and almost touching, the crew of the shaiks vessel cheered, crying "alla ackbar al kaffar," and an immense number made a rush forward—her stem being quite close to our quarter, with the intention of boarding, some attempted to receive grapnels into us, but were shot, the carnage was now dreadful, and groups fell in every direction, their efforts at boarding ceased, and they appeared to be paralyzed, splinters were flying in every direction, and the destruction in lives appeared to be greater than we could possibly expect; on clearing the vessels, about 90 men jumped overboard from the larboard one, and, from being so close to the other, got on board instantly; the breeze was now very light, the Shaiks vessels hoisted his sail, and stood to the N. accompanied by the Botil; he immediately, in consequence of our luffing up to give the other Boat a broadside, got so far that our cannonades could not hurt him, when we immediately got the long 9 pounder to the bridle port, and endeavoured to carry away his mast. The remainder of the vessels hauled of for the abandoned buggalow, took away her sail, and then stood to the SW., we stood after the Shaiks vessel who had her sweeps out, using every possible means even so far as to lower the cutters to tow, and using the longest oars for sweeps, at which the men plied with all their strength. The utmost anxiety was felt to get up with the chace, knowing that she contained the principal leader, and was the vessel on which they built all their hopes from her very superior sailing; we continued the chase till sunset, when she rounded the eastern point of an Island named Polier on which we had strong hopes at one time. She intended running on, but had a fresh breeze sprung up at the time of falling in with them, not one could have escaped, and I think, had we fired to sink them when between us, the probability is, from the comparatively little slaughter that would have taken place, they would have been enabled to throw at least 300 men on our decks. what the consequence would have then been we cannot say; on giving up the chace we hauled up to the southward in the hopes of falling in with her again during the night, however, at day light, she was not in sight, and we stood on for Abothabee expecting to meet the abandoned Buggalow. and about 8 a. m. discovered her; about 10 saw a raft with men waving to us, sent a boat to it, and another to take possession of the Buggalow, 9 men returned from the raft who proved to be part of the original crew of the Buggalow, called the Napar from Mangolore; she had been captured only four days previous to our falling in with them, eight of the dead were found on board the Buggalow, and from the nine men we learned that to their knowledge 33 of the Pirates were killed in the Napar alone, and more severely wounded, the Pirates were in chase of another vessel on the 13th, but we hove in sight and they abandoned her and stood for Abothabee—The Shaik on board the Napar felt quite confident of our being taken, and boasted of having some boiling oil for us; their plan of attack was to carry us by boarding on different points, they had upwards of 700 men in the fleet. The Buggalow having most of her cargo, on board, we stood back for Bassadore and left her there, and sailed again for Abothabee on the 18th: on the 22nd, when within a short distance, fell in with the Amherst with the Deriah Doulet, His Highness Imaum's Brig Curlew, and the Sharga agent Boat in company, which vessels had been given up by the Shaik: our friend the leading Buggalow had got in on a very dark night, and from the Shaik being wounded, and the dreadful havoc that had been made (by their own account 160 had been killed and as many wounded) on the 16th they immediately sent an offer to the Amherst to give up every thing and comply with any terms proposed. On the 28th the Amherst and we sailed again for Abothabee, but did not reach till the 6th May, having met with the William the 4th, who demanded convoy—we lay off Abothabee till the 14th, having had all the vessels that had been captured given up, as well as their favorite vessel that escaped from us,—the Mombassie; and, what was more astonishing, two of the ring leaders, Soultan ben momed ben Dhueb, and Mohamed Machmel, a large sum of money—&c. to cover the loss the captured boats had sustained. There is no doubt but they are entirely crushed, at all events for years.

I now hope that the above account, which is correct, altho imperfectly and hastily drawn up, will at once remove any unfavorable impression that may have existed.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

C.

BOMBAY, 18*th July*, 1835.

THE FATE OF THE OLD JERUSALEM A WARNING TO THE NEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—The Jews, from their steady and rigid adherence to their antient religion, show, that they possess great tenacity of disposition, and perseverance in pursuit, if not obstinacy of character, (or it may be firmness of purpose,) which their renowned historian Josephus, during the seige of Jerusalem by the Romans, would seem to have censured, as amounting to a dogged resistance of control; because, as I have already detailed to you, they devotedly defended every inch of ground of their antient city, regardless of personal safety, and latterly, at a period of the seige, when such sacrifices of themselves and families, tended only to certain destruction. Such, it seems, were the effects, in Josephus's opinion, of the liberty, granted to the people of the old Jerusalem; and I pray, that those of the New City may take warning by this melancholy example, brought on the Jews by their self-sufficiency and opposition of authority.

Josephus was directed to address his brethren, in the hope that they might be persuaded to yield. His language was strong and energetic, and is given to the following effect. Let it be a memento to

THE NEW JERUSALEM.

BOMBAY, 17*th July*, 1835.

THE ADDRESS OF JOSEPHUS TO THE JEWS.

"He implored them to spare themselves, to spare their country, and their temple, and not to be more obdurate in these cases than foreigners themselves; for that the Romans, who had no relations in the city, had a reverence for their sacred rites and places, although they belonged to their enemies, and had, till now, kept their hands off from meddling with them, while such as were brought up under them, (and if they be preserved, will be the only people, that will reap the benefit of them,) hurry on to have them destroyed; that certainly they have seen their strongest walls demolished, and that the wall still remaining was weaker than these that were already taken; that they must know the Roman power was invincible, and that they had been used to serve them; for, in that case, if it be allowed to be a right thing to fight for liberty, that ought to have been done at first, but for them that have once fallen under the power of the Romans, and have now submitted to them so many long years, to pretend to shake off that yoke afterwards, was the work of such as had a mind to die miserably, not of such as were lovers of liberty; besides, men may well enough grudge at the dishonour of owning ignoble masters over them, but ought not to do so to those who have all things under their command; for, what part of the world is there, that hath escaped the Romans, unless it be such as are of no use for violent cold; and evident it is, that fortune is on all hands gone over to them, and that God, when he had gone round the nations, with his dominion, is now settled in Italy. That moreover it is a strong and fixed law, even among brute beasts, as well as among men, to yield to those that are too strong for them, and to suffer those to have the dominion, who are too hard for the rest in war; for which reason it was, that their forefathers, who were far superior to them, both in their souls and bodies, and other advantages, did yet submit to the Romans, which they would not have suffered, had they not known that God was with them. As for themselves, what can they depend on in this their opposition, when the greatest part of their city is already taken, and when those that are within it, are under greater miseries, than if they were taken, although their walls be still standing; for that the Romans are not unacquainted with that famine which is in the city, whereby the people are already consumed, and the fighting men will, in a little time, be so too; for although the Romans should leave off the siege, and not fall upon the city with their swords in their hands, yet was there an insuperable war, which beset them within, and was augmented every hour, unless they were able to wage war with famine, and fight against it, or could alone conquer their natural appetites. He further stated, how right a thing it was, to change their conduct before their calamities were become incurable, and to have recourse to such advice as might preserve them, while opportunity was offered for so doing; for that the Romans would not be mindful of their past actions to their disadvantage, unless they persevered in their insolent behaviour to the end; because they were naturally mild in their conquests, and preferred what was profitable, before what their passions dictated to them, which profit of their's lay not in leaving the city empty of inhabitants, nor the country desert; on which account Cæsar did now offer them his right hand for their security; whereas, if he took the city by force, he would not save any of them, and this especially, if they rejected his offer in these their utmost distresses; for the walls that were already taken, could not but assure them, that the third wall would be quickly taken also; and although their fortifications should prove too strong for Romans to break through them, yet would the famine fight for the Romans against them.

While Josephus was making this exhortation to the Jews, many of them jested upon him from the wall, and many reproached him, nay, some threw darts at him; but when he could not persuade them by such open good advice, he betook himself to the histories belonging to their own nation, and cried out aloud—"O miserable creatures, are you so unmindful of those who used to assist you that you would fight by your weapons, and your hands against the Romans; when did we ever conquer any other nation by such means? and when was it that God, who is the Creator of the Jewish people, did not avenge them, when they had been injured?

Will not you turn again and look back and consider whence it is that you fight with such violence, and how great a supporter you have vainly abused? will not you recall to mind the prodigious things done for your forefathers, and this holy place, and how great enemies of your's were by him subdued under you? even tremble myself in declaring the works of God before your ears, that are unworthy to hear them; however, hearken to me that you may be informed, how you fight not only against the Romans, but against God himself. In old times there was one Necao, King of Egypt, who was also called Pharaoh, he came with a prodigious army of soldiers, and seized Queen Sarah, the mother of our nation. What did Abraham our progenitor do? did he defend himself from this injurious person by war, although he had three hundred and eighteen Captains under him, and an immense army under each of them? indeed he deemed them to be no number at all without God's assistance, and only spread out his hands to this place which you have now polluted, and reckoned upon him, as upon his invincible supporter, instead of his own army. Was not our Queen sent back without any defilement to her husband, the very next evening, while the king of Egypt fled away, adoring this place which you have defiled by shedding therein the blood of your countrymen? And he also trembled at those visions which he saw in the night season, and bestowed both silver and gold on the Hebrews, as on a people beloved by God. Shall I say nothing, or shall I mention the removal of our fathers into Egypt, who, when they were used tyranically, and fallen under the power of foreign kings for four hundred years together, and might have defended themselves by war, and by their fighting, did yet do nothing but commit themselves to God. Who is there that does not know how Egypt was overrun with all sorts of wild beasts, and consumed by all sorts of distempers? how their land did not bring forth it's fruit, how the Nile failed of waters, how the ten plagues of Egypt followed one upon another, and how, by those means, our fathers were sent away under a guard without any bloodshed, and without running any dangers, because God conducted them as his peculiar servants? Moreover, did not Palestine groan under the ravages the Assyrians made, when they carried away our sacred Ark, as did their idol Dagon; and as also did that entire nation of those that carried it away, how they were smitten with a loathsome distemper, in the secret parts of their bodies, when their very bowels came down together with what they had eaten, till those lands that stole it away were obliged to bring it back again, and that with the sound of Cymbals and Timbrels and other oblations, in order to appease the anger of God for their violation of his holy Ark? It was God who then became our General, and accomplished these great things for our fathers, and this because they had not meddle with war and fighting, but committed it to Him as Judge of their affairs. When Sennacherib, King of Assyria, brought with him all Asia, and encompassed this city round with his army, did he fall by the hands of men? Were not those hands lifted up to God in prayer, without medling with their arms, when an Angel of God destroyed that prodigious army in one night, when the Assyrian king, as he arose the next day, found an hundred and four score and five thousand dead bodies, and when he, with the remainder of his army, fled away from the Hebrews, though they were unarmed and did not pursue them! you are also acquainted with the slavery we were under at Babylon, where the people were captives for seventy years, yet were they not delivered into freedom again before God made Cyrus his gracious instrument in bringing it about; accordingly they were set free by him, and did again restore the worship of their deliverer at his temple; and to speak in general, we can produce no example, wherein our fathes got any success by war, or failed of success when without war they committed themselves to God; when they staid at home they conquered, as pleased their Judge, but when they went out to fight, they were always disappointed; for example, when the King of Babylon besieged this very city, and our King Zedekiah fought against him, contrary to the predictions made to him by Jeremiah the propuet; he was at once taken prisoner, and saw the city and the temple demolished. yet how much greater was the moderation of that king, than is that of your present governors, for when Jeremiah cried out aloud, how very angry God was at them, because of their transgressions, and told them, they should be taken prisoners unless they would surrender up their city; neither did the king nor the people put him to death; but for you, (to pass over what you have done within the city, which I am not able to describe as your wickedness deserves,) you abuse me and throw darts at me, who only exhort you to save yourselves, as being provoked when you are put in mind of your sins, and cannot bear to hear mention of the crimes which you every day perpetrate. Need I bring any more examples? Indeed, what can it be, that hath stirred up a Roman army against our nation; is it not the impiety of our inhabitants; Whence did our servitude commence; Was it not derived from the seditions that were amongst our forefathers, when the madness of Aristobulus and Hyrcanus, and our mutual quarrels brought Pompey upon this city, and when God reduced those under subjection to the Romans, who were unworthy of the liberty they had enjoyed? After a siege, therefore, of three months, they were forced to surrender themselves, although they had not been guilty of such offences, with regard to our sanctuary and our laws, as you have. Do not we know, what end Antigonus, the son of Aristobulus, came to, under whose reign God provided that this city should be taken again on account of the people's offences? When Herod, the son of Antipater, brought upon us Sosius, and Sosius brought upon us the Roman army, they were then encompassed and besieged for six months, till, as a punishment for their sins, they were taken, and the city was plundered by the enemy.

Thus it appears that arms were never given to our nation, but that we are always to be given up and fought against. Even the temple itself is polluted by the hands of those of our own country, although it had been reverenced by the Romans when it was a distance from them, when they have suffered

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

many of their own customs to give place to our law; and after all this do you expect him whom you have so impiously abused to be your supporter? Did your king Hezekiah lift up such hands in prayers to God against the king of Assyria, when he destroyed that great army in one night? And do the Romans commit such wickedness, as did the king of Assyria, that you may have reason to hope for the like vengeance upon them? It is plain madness to expect, that God should appear as well disposed towards the wicked, as towards the righteous, since he knows when it is proper to punish men for their sins. Wherefore, had he judged that our nation was worthy of freedom, or the Romans of punishment, he had inflicted immediate punishment upon those Romans, as he did upon the Assyrians, when Pompey began to meddle with our nation, or when after him Sosius came up against us, or when Vespasian laid waste Galilee, or lastly, when Titus came first of all near the city. Although Magnus and Sosius did not only suffer nothing, but took the city by force, wherefore I cannot but suppose, that God is fled out of his sanctuary, and stands on the side of those against whom you fight. However, there is place left for your preservation, if you be willing to accept it; cast away, therefore, all your arms, and take pity of your country, already going to ruin, return from your wicked ways, and have regard to the excellent temple with the donations of so many countries in it. Who could bear to be the first that should set that temple on fire? Who could be willing, that these things should be no more? and what is there that can better deserve to be preserved? Insensible creatures! more stupid than are the stones themselves; and if you cannot look at these things with discerning eyes, yet, however, have pity upon your families, and set before every one of your eyes your children and wives, and parents, which will be gradually consumed either by famine or by war."

A very able and long account of the siege and destruction of Jerusalem, will be found in Josephus's History of the Wars.

THE ADDRESS TO MR. MARRIOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETEE.

"The insolence of Office, and the spurns,"
"Which patient merit of th unworthy takes."

SIR—There is a virtue in exalting, and giving honor to merit, the ennobling exercise of which belongs only to liberal dispositions, and generous feelings. From the most remote antiquity, we find that this beneficent principle has been indigenous only in the fertile and salubrious soil of free government; the malarious quagmire of despotism is uncongenial to its growth. The institutions of ancient Greece—her academies, Symposiums, and Games,—the elective privileges, and popular voice of the old Roman republicans, together with our own numerous societies, fraternities, and associations, literal, scientific, and honorary, are all copiously imbued with, or springing from this principle.

In vain do we look through the dull and dismal region of AUTOCRACY, for a recognition of this principle. In vain do we look for that disinterestedness of soul, that can look complaisance on any man whom the people would delight to honor. We rather find, from the jealousy of spirit natural to ABSOLUTISM, that a popular servant is always an object of sovereign aversion, and the favor won by his superior merit but the prelude to his ruin. True, we do not in those days of modern refinement, hear of popular courtiers being poisoned at a banquet,—nor of upright judges strangled in their beds. We believe that such acts of violence have returned to their own peculiar stage of oriental politics. The executioner is not, as wont, the herald of the Royal displeasure.

In reviewing the tortuous, duplicated policy of our Indian Governments, we cannot but mark the strong tinge of orientalism which pervades it. It is, like the frozen snake, possessed of all the means of annoyance, but wanting the power to use them. It may create uneasy reflections, or disquiet the happiness of individuals, but its enmity is powerless to harm, its rage is impotent to wound—and it possesses the rare virtue of making its displeasure and wrath, the certain forerunners of favor, and respect. In its censure and applause we behold the most happy political *antithesis*. We see in its panegyric, a bad passport to public favor—and in its ill treatment, we see the reverse. But to our subject.

Mr. S. Marriott has been first Judge in the Poonah Zilla, and Political Agent for the Deccan, nearly five years. Being a man universally respected, for every quality that can adorn either the Judge, or the Gentleman—and being moreover especially beloved by the native nobility, and gentlemen, these latter were anxious to testify the warm feelings which they entertained towards him, ere he took his leave. Addresses to this effect were prepared by all the Sirdars, and other classes of the natives, and were presented in DURBAR, on the 15th Ultimo. It was particularly desired by these bodies, that this tribute to British virtue, and justice, should be paid in presence of the principal gentry of the station, and a requisition was accordingly tendered to the Governor, and Commander in Chief, containing a respectful invitation to be present at the ceremony. It might be expected that the selfish conciliatory shew of friendship so often played off on similar occasions, would have prompted the ex-member for Finsbury to accept the proffered invitation of the fallen feudatories of an empire now no more. But like the guests mentioned in scripture, various matters detained the two chiefs, and those who waited for their nod, found themselves also mightily engaged, when no nod was given. A Ball, or a bad play, can rouse the most bilious from their couches, and send them whirling round the camp; but a scene like the present, was deemed unworthy of regard.

We do not pretend to be intimate with the ideasyncrasy of Governors, and are therefore unwilling to hazard any conjecture as to the cause of our Governor secluding the light of his presence from the Durbar. But we must say, that there appears to be a shade of analogy between that disregard which a MEMBER of Parliament might shew to a summons from his Constituents, and that which a Governor might shew to the invitation of a body of Sirdars.

In the one case a reckoning of integrity and soundness of principle is required; and in the other, their commendation is to be witnessed. * *

* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *

With respect to Mr. Marriott we can rest assured that the cold neglect thus shown him will in no degree ruffle the equanimity of his mind. His knowledge of the native character will make him sympathize in the disappointment of his native friends; but on his own behalf he can feel no uneasiness. No—the scowl of spurning neglect cannot wither the garlands that adorn his honored brow. Yours &c.

POONAH, 18th July, 1835. FACT.

LETTER XIV.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country, is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry." HUME'S ESSAYS.

SIR,—The second justifiable ground for mortgaging either private or public revenue is to make such additions to property or territory as may give the whole more security, at the same time, that the additions are so valuable as eventually to redeem the purchase money. The mode of acquiring private estates is simple enough, but the usual method of obtaining territorial acquisitions is by war: negotiation can scarcely be considered an exception, as all diplomatic proceedings must be based upon the position previously secured by force of arms. All Military charge ought therefore to be considered as the purchase money of conquests, or as deductions from their profits. The expenditure then of public treasure occasioned by aggressive war is the point to which I shall principally attend in this communication.

But first, it would be perhaps proper to observe that I by no means pretend to advocate the systematic sacrifice of human life, whenever profit may be obtained by it. The justice of so awful an appeal must be judged by moral principles; but, with these, when considering war merely as a financial measure, we can have nothing to do. Our present business is less with consciences than with purses. Narrow, however, as this method of viewing the subject may appear, it is not without its uses. Financial knowledge is not less necessary than ethical. It is perhaps to a statesman, if possible, more advantageous; as a proper attention to increase the wealth of a country is more requisite than are efforts to better its morals. National wealth, in fact, whatever may be said to the contrary, is itself the best evidence of national morality; for, however individuals may profit by vice, general wealth can only be acquired and retained by a general observance of good faith and honesty. Riches are considered by many as the seed of the evil; but that seed could never grow up in rank luxuriance, unless a ground of poverty existed on which to sow it. Those who pander to the vicious appetites of the wealthy are ever to be found among those, whom want, rather than their will, induces to degrade themselves to base occupations. How many millions are there in the world whom the loss of a thousand pounds would drive into the paths of crime, how many millions are there whom the gift of that sum would enable once more to tread the ways of virtue!

But both the species of science which I have mentioned are of the utmost consequence; because, the certainty of gain will never justify the breach of morality, neither will the purest moral justification be held a sufficient reason, by a prudent man, for engaging in an undertaking, if the destruction of his property must be the inevitable consequence of his so doing.

Aggressive war is a war considered advisable, but not absolutely necessary; for such absolute necessity would at once stamp it as defensive, whichever party struck the first blow. It is a war, in fact, solely undertaken for the sake of conquest, though a more plausible reason is seldom wanting, with which to amuse the world. A war of this nature should never be engaged in unless it be pretty certain that it will prove profitable in a pecuniary point of view; and to be so, possessions must be conquered more than sufficient themselves to repay the expences, or so valuable as to form an ample guarantee for their payment by the unsuccessful party. It has been alleged by many eminent men that war can never possibly have so fortunate a termination as this; and certainly, with regard to civilized Europe, the opinion is pretty correct. There, the conqueror will have reason to plume himself upon his good fortune if he even secure a bare indemnification; for there, the system universally upheld forbids, in general, any large territorial aggrandisement. In this country, however, the case is different, and there are few instances on record of wars undertaken by the East India Company, in which they did not add considerably more to their pecuniary resources than sufficient to answer all demands occasioned by the cost of conquest. Their conquests then generally have been in accordance with sound financial policy; and I think any one who peruses the history of their proceedings will confess that it is rather to these successive additions to their lands, than to any other measures, that their continued prosperity must be attributed. It now however appears that all ideas of future conquest are to be abandoned. Such self-restraint is doubtless most honourable to the more powerful party; but the effect of it will be, that much greater attention must be paid to internal improvement than has hitherto appeared requisite. The Company will learn that the sequestration of the revenues of foreign princes is a shorter, if less noble road to riches, than the improvement of its own resources. I would not be thought to speak slightingly of their resolution. Whatever other good cause they might have had for engaging in former wars, pecuniary advantages attended most of them, and if they choose to give up the prospect of similar advantages in future, they have doubtless such reasons for their conduct as far out weigh all paltry considerations of pelf, and will establish their reputation as the most humane, as they have long enjoyed that of being one of the most able public bodies in the world.

There have been always three drawbacks on the financial benefits to the state of even the most successful aggressive war in India. The first is, that there is rather a scarcity of population: human life must consequently be much more valuable here than where it is more abundant. The second is, that a great part of the money paid on account of each campaign must be sent to Europe, instead of being laid out among our native subjects; a method of disbursement which would give a great temporary activity to trade, and afford them an opportunity of making those large fortunes, which are not often acquired except in wartime. Stores of nearly every description, clothing, and even a portion of the food for the European Regiments, were brought from Europe. The outlay on these accounts must have been immense, and England, not India, profited by it. Whenever the remittances were made in native produce, the loss was perhaps not great, but whenever bullion or specie were shipped, the public here must have suffered severely. This is a matter which requires the deepest attention; but it is most difficult to reconcile the present interests of the two countries on this point: then eventual interests are indeed identical, as any increase of wealth in India must bring a proportionate increase of its demands for British manufactures. But nations will seldom forego small present advantages to secure even the most ample future ones. To do so is like planting an oak, by which our successors only are likely to be enriched; but unless we sacrifice some little for the sake of posterity, our own children as well as those of other men will suffer. We ought to moderate our desires, and, content with what we possess, encourage as much as possible the Indian manufacture of every thing connected with our army. The natives pay its expences, and it is but fair that their contributions should return into their own pockets. If we really were in earnest in our endeavours to effect this, I cannot believe that we should find the obstacles insuperable. A slight inferiority in the articles at first would be fully compensated for by the good which the sale of them would produce, even a little additional cost ought not to deter us from so benevolent a course. The efflux of the precious metals is daily lamented, but the adoption of such measures as this would greatly check it.

The third drawback is the enormous evil, which must be occasioned by the taking away from more productive occupations, so large a number of men, carts, and cattle as usually follow in the train of an Asiatic army. Even the consumption of produce at an exorbitant price, benefits but slightly the landed interest, as the crops have probably been disposed of long previously to the Bunya, who is the only gainer. The followers are often well paid, certainly, but, as many of them have with their cattle neglected their accustomed cultivation, none of the money they receive will go into the treasury of the state.

Where the land is not, as it is in India, the principal source of existence to the people, and of revenue to the sovereign, the temporary withdrawal from the occupation of it by a considerable portion of the tenantry, will not be of much permanent consequence, but where the system is such as prevails here, it will be a serious injury to the community, and one that will be long felt. The demoralization also, and licentious habits engendered by war can be considered as no trifling impediment to the future realization of the taxes.

In fine, though there will generally be a preponderance of good reasons against war, yet, should they even be ever so much in favour of it, in any particular instance, one state should never voluntarily attack another, if it be evident that it will suffer a pecuniary loss by so doing; and it would be much better that there were no public funds at all, than that they should be wasted in such imprudent aggression. Such ill-advised expenditure, instead of enriching a country, will impoverish it, and when the time for repayment arrives, it will find itself more unable to liquidate the loan than it was even at the time when it contracted it. The end it is not difficult to foresee, that end can only be national bankruptcy, and private ruin.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
FOUNDLING.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th July, by the Reverend Joseph Laurie, at his residence, David Grierson M. D. Asst. Surgeon, to Mary McCulloch, youngest daughter of Andrew Livingston, late of Airds, Esquire.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS—None.

DEPARTURES.

Asst Surgeon Wm. Sullivan, E. Regt. to Poonah.
Lieut. Wm. Stiles, E. Regt. to Ditto.
Lieut. W. Rowan, H. Artly. to Ditto

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 23rd.—Ship Minerva, A. McPherson, Master, from Liverpool, 3d April.

Do. 24th,—Ship Lowjee Family, T. H. Johnstone, Master from China, 6th May.

Ditto, Ship Futty Rahmon, Saboo Nac., from Mocha 5th July.

DEPARTURES.

July 23rd.—The H. E. Brig of War Euphrates, Wm. Denton Esq. Commander to the Persian Gulf.

Passenger.—Capt. E. W. Harris, Indian Navy.

July 23rd.—Ship Pestonjee Bomanjee, James Thompson, Master, to China.

Passengers.—John Russell, and seven Natives.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Thomas Coutts	First week in August.	China	
Lord Lowther.....	8th August.	Ditto.	
Allerton.....	Uncertain..	Liverpool	
Columbia.....	About 5 Aug.	Ditto.	Direct.
Blakely.....	Ditto Do.	Ditto	St Helena.
Euphrates.....	Uncertain..	London..	St. Helena

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Resource.
Do. China.—Hormusjee Bomanjee, Hamoody.
Do. Penang,—Brig Nassery.
Do. Bussorah,—Sir Herbert Compton.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Pilot Brig Thetis, and Elphinstone.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene, and Ship Benares.

FREE TRADERS.—Minerva, Allerton, Indus, Imogen, Euphrates, and Lumin.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charles Forbes, Earl of Clare, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Francis Warden, Hydrosee, Sandany, Sir Herbert Compton, Fanny, George Crattenden, Shaw Byramgore, Claremont, Dadloy, Robert Spankie, Nassery, Two Brothers, Soobrow, Nasserath Shaw, Lowjee Family, and Napolean.

Portuguese,—Infanta Regent.

Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futta. Kurrim, Line of Battle Ship Liverpool, and Mahamoodie.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130	12.9
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 520, a 1st class,	107 ¾	017L
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class ...	107	107¼
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108¾ at	108½
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¼	110
Bills on England	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	7½
Bills on Madras 30 days, ...	101¼	101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210¾
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221½
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

July 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 25th Saturday.....	11 17	11 38
" 26th Sunday.....	12 ..	12 21
" 27th Monday.....	12 43	1 03
" 28th Tuesday.....	1 21	1 39

To Correspondents.

On again looking over the letter of a BATCHELOR, we are afraid we should have all the Deccan witches about our ears were we to tell the world that they are always in a *bustle*, so we must resolve on letting those mischievous dieties alone.

SUSAN, southe to say, excites our warmest sympathy by her pathetic appeal, but she must not despair. All is not los that is in hazard.

CINIC and BLUE LIGHT inadmissible.

THE GAZETTE.

ATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1835.

THE arrivals from Sea since our last publication, are the *Minerva*, A. McPherson, master, from Liverpool the 3d April; the *Lowjee Family*, T. H. Johnstone, master, from China, the 6th May, and the *Futty Rahimon*, Saboo, Nacqudah, from Mocha, the 5th July.

THE following account will be read with some interest.

"MALDIVAS.—Private letters have been received from Lieut. Young, one of the Officers of the Benares, whom Captain Moresby, by the permission of Government, left at "Male" or King's Island, the seat of Government of the Sultan of the Maldives.—These letters are written the 20th of June, twelve days after the Benares left, the Officers and men continued well, and were much pleased with their Quarters, where, through the influence of the Sultan's Uncle, Hamed Dedee, they received every attention, and were visited by the influential people of the Island. If their health continues good, they are likely to be succesful in attaining at least one part of their mission, a knowledge of the language of a people who are almost unknown in the history of nations.—The health of the Islands were bad, but we need not ascribe it altogether to climate, much must be owing to their wretched diet, which, amongst the lower classes, is only Cocoanuts and dried salt Fish (Bonito) nearly devoid of all nutriment.

We are glad to find that by a judicious arrangement of Captain Moresby with the Sultan, vessels passing through or near the Islands are likely to be visited by Pilots who can carry them through the passages with safety, or bring them into a safe anchorage. In the time of the old Sultan, (who died since the survey was commenced) and indeed before, as the following story will show, none of the Islanders were allowed to go on board vessels, probably for the same reason as in Cornwall in the "olden times," when wrecks were reckoned God sends.

The story alluded to by Lieut. Young is this;—about forty years ago during the reign of the present Sultan's Grandfather, an European vessel with Dollars on board was wrecked on one of the Southern Atolls, her crew, except one man, either perished from sickness or were cut off by the Islanders, this man only died in 1830, and is said to have left a family. During his life time, great pains were taken to prevent him communicating with his countrymen. The wealth gained by this wreck fell to the Sultan, who went on a Pilgrimage to Mecca, where, having made great presents at the shrine of the Prophet, he ultimately settled, and never returned to the Maldivas; his successor was the late Sultan. No doubt if there is any truth in this story, Capt. Moresby will discover the family of the sailor in the course of next season.

We hear that measures are in contemplation to remedy the difficulties that the survey met with last season, manning the vessels with more Europeans, and giving the few Natives they take a more generous Diet and some warm clothing.

In the progress of the survey last year, which has reached Male Island, an excellent Island was found, called "Heawandoo," for a Coal Depot in both monsoons.

We learn that, besides Captain Moresby's accounts of these Islands, several of the Officers have written upon them, describing their productions and the character of their people &c., &c., we think, however able they may be, it is to be regretted that a scientific man has not been sent from Europe to investigate the formation of this singular chain of Coral, which possesses the same marked character as the Coral Islands in the South Sea, so well described by Captain Beechey."

THE publication of BACCHUS' letter would, we think, be productive of no good. The Temperance Society, like others, has its advocates, and while we may disapprove of the *extremes* which its supporters would drive it to, we must give those individuals credit for good intention. But they ought to keep in view that over zeal is likely to throw an air of ridicule about their proceedings, which even their character for consistency may not sufficiently remove.

WE would beg to draw the attention of the magistrates to the letter in this day's Paper signed "A PORTER." There can be no doubt that much inconvenience will be experienced by the greater portion of the native population from the operation of the order to which that letter refers. Who can have been the author of it, or what can be the object of it? God knows, the main street of Bombay, as well as all the others, were in bad enough plight from night fall untill break of day, through the want of lights, even under the old state of things, but, as our Correspondent observes, the public are now deprived, or to be deprived of the small assistance which the lights of those shops along the streets, afforded. The poor inhabitants, too, had enough of difficulties and misery to contend with in procuring, by their daily labor, sufficient means of support for themselves and their families, without the necessity of leaving the scene of their labors (in many cases removed a considerable distance from Bombay) at an earlier hour

in order to get home in sufficient time to find the shops open, and procure their food for the evening.

If the object in enforcing this rule be, to prevent ill disposed persons from having an opportunity of maturing their schemes of plunder for the night, as our Correspondent seems to imagine, we must confess we cannot see how this rule can contribute to any such purpose. On the contrary, from the absence of the light those shops afforded, greater facilities will now be given to any persons who are mischievously inclined, and longer time will be at their command. But the fact is, whatever may have been the object in giving the order, it will answer no good purpose whatever, while it puts the poor people to much loss and incovenience. A much shorter and more effectual way of preventing thieves to congregate about the streets would be, the placing of lamps along the line of street leading from the King's Barracks to the Bazaar Gat, and along such others streets to the right and left as require them. It is really shameful that a city so large, and presenting so many temptations to the midnight plunderer, should be in the state Bombay is, with respect to lights, and while people are puzzling their brains to produce new schemes for purposes which it would defy a conjurer to know the object of, it would serve a much better purpose if they would at once recommend and adopt that remedy which is so obvious. If the Government are not disposed to be at the expense of supporting those lights, a very trifling tax on the wealthy banyans and others along those streets (and which would not be felt) would cover that expence, and, from the security those lights would afford to their own property, they would not grudge it.

We hope, therefore, for the credit of the executive, for the convenience and comfort of the public, and for the safety of property, that measures will speedily be taken to have lights fixed up in all the most public streets and thoroughfares, not excepting the Colaba ferry, and Esplanade, and we can assure the police establishment that those lights would lead to the detection of robbers, and materially lessen their labors.

OUR Correspondent TRUE BLUE points out a source of annoyance which almost every man in Bombay must have experienced. While the charges to be exacted by Hamals is an object of Police correction, why is it that the Boatmen are allowed to charge at pleasure? A scale of charges ought to be fixed for the latter class of persons, that the public may not be longer imposed upon. It may be said that Boatmen cannot be compelled to go with a passenger to a ship, and that, therefore, any interference in the way of regulating their charges would be of no use, but the same argument would apply to Hamals and every other class of men who ply for public employment. Besides, if the Boatmen once knew that government had fixed a certain sum as the fare to which they were entitled, they would scarcely venture to exact a larger sum, or refuse to go to sea on that amount being tendered. The fear of the police before their eyes would induce them to act with caution, and prevent any attempt at illegal exaction. A fine should be imposed where they refuse to proceed when called on. The knowledge of this latter benefit being in waiting for them would make them very obedient.

We are surprised to learn by a letter received from Liverpool of date the 11th April, that the letters sent from hence by the *Hugh Lindsay* on the 10th of January had not arrived in England up to the date on which the Liverpool letter was written. There seems to be some very bad management on the other side of the water, and if more attention is not shewn, the public will gain but the loss of their heavy postages, and the Company the pleasure of knowing that their money is spent in smoke, by the steaming system.

OUR correspondent FAST will see we have left out a passage of a few lines of his letter. The language used was rather strong. But there is one thing to be said in reference to Mr. Marriott's removal from Poonah to Bombay at the present time, which, at least if we mistake not, speaks for the consideration given by the present Governor to Mr. Marriott's claims, and which may, therefore, go to relieve the former of the charge of intentional slight to the latter. We have heard that Mr. Mariott's claims on account of his lengthened services and great experience had been brought to Lord Clare's notice on more occasions than one, but his Lordship did not consider them of sufficient weight to induce him to alter certain arrangements he had previously contemplated carrying into effect in the Adawlut, but no sooner had his Lordship taken his departure, than those claims are taken under consideration, and justice done to Mr. Marriott! If we are warranted in giving credit to the present Governor for this act of justice, we think we ought, in all fairness, to suppose that some other cause than a dislike to do honor to Mr. Marriott prevented his attendance at the Durbar.

THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

(Continued from last Saturday's Gazette.)

The morning of the 15th of June had beheld 810,000 men, all in the pride of hope and strength advancing in from different directions towards the plains of Fleurus. Peace still rested on the fruitful fields and noble woods that skirt the fertile banks of the Sambre and the Dyle. Leaves, grass, and corn, refreshed and sparkling with the million dew-drops of early summer, presented from the heights of Bry a sight of beauty and repose, o which the scenes of the following morning offered a melancholy, but too frequent contrast. The sun of the 17th of June rose on trampled harvests, scorched forests, and on the smoking ruin of cottages and hamlets,—it rose on heaps of broken arms, dismounted guns, overturned carriages,—on lines of cheerless bivouacs,—on dead and dying steeds,—on trains of wounded, and on the naked mangled, and unburied corses of ten thousand valiant men, who had fallen in the fierce and fruitless strife, which we have already described. The first was a scene, on which angels might have gazed with satisfaction, the second was one that fiends alone, could behold unmoved.

Five-and-thirty thousand men had been killed and wounded in the battles of Fleurus and Quatre—Bras. Napoleon had been victorious in the principle action, yet so feeble and ill conceived was his entire plan of operation, and so boldly had the allies made up for the fault of their original position, that his situation had in no respect been improved by his temporary success. He had not contended against one of the allied armies before it could be supported by the other, but had contended against both armies,—losing on one side nearly as much as he gained on the other. He had not separated the Prussians from the English, and so little had his adversaries been crippled, that, on the morning of the 17th, they already arranged, as we shall presently see, plans of offensive operations for the next day.

Napoleon ascribes the unsatisfactory result of his boasted plan of attack to a disobedience of orders on the part of Marshal Ney, who was directed to turn the right of the Prussian by the Namur road, and to march right down upon Bry. Gourgaud, Berton, Vaudancourt, and all the other French writers who have described these battles, triumphantly appeal to the letter, despatched at three o'clock from the field of battle at Ligny, to the marshal, and distinctly commanding such a movement. The letter was, no doubt, clear and positive, as all orders should be, and we purposely quote part of it, in order to contrast its style with that of others to which we shall have occasion to refer. "Sa majesté me charge de vous dire que vous devez manœuvrer sur le champ de manière à envelopper la droite de l'ennemi et tomber à bras raccourcis sur ses derrieres. Cette armie est perdue si vous agissez vigoureusement; le sort de la France est entre vos mains." The French always print this last sentence in italics though it is not, perhaps, very creditable to their idol to have risked the fall of France on a flank movement, which however splendid it might be in conception, happened, at the moment, to be perfectly impracticable in point of execution. The British Army (against which Marshal Ney was ultimately unable to hold his own ground), was in possession of the Namur road. Napoleon belonged to the numerous class of men, who constantly allow their boundless vanity to get the better of their very moderate share of judgement. Circumstances, which we have confessed ourselves unable to explain, had alone prevented the British army from being assembled at Quatre—Bras, early, on the morning of the 16th of June; and Napoleon had naturally reaped the benefit of the delay.—But no imaginable cause—no impediment, that the wildest fancy might be expected to conjure up, could prevent them from arriving in ample time to check the movement here ordered. If Napoleon could not foresee, that the British would arrive at Quatre—Bras, he ought by three o'clock, to have been apprized of their actual presence—The field of battle was not more than ten miles distant from his own left, the country was perfectly open, and admits of being galloped over in a straight line from Ligny to any part of the ground then occupied by Ney. But it entered not into Napoleon's arrangements, that the British should be at Quatre—Bras; and it could not, therefore, enter into his conception. We may, no doubt, effect in war, that the enemy's arrangements will suffer accidents and mistakes, as well as our own; but it is dangerous to rely on such precarious auxiliaries for they may be playing their pranks on points exactly opposite to where we happen to require their aid, and to calculate on the absence of entire armies from their natural fields of action is, of course, pure folly.

There is another circumstance connected with the actions of the 16th of June, or with the French accounts of those actions, which deserves notice, as it proves, either that the French leaders were men of very little capacity, or that very little credit is due to French history. The latter all assert, that nothing saved the Prussian army from destruction, but the non—arrival of the corps which Marshal Ney, was to detach in order to take their right wing in reverse. Yet, in the face of this—their own assertion, they as positively tell us of the arrival of the 1st corps, under Count d'Erlon, which at five o'clock was within three miles of the French left on the Marbais road, a road leading directly into the rear of the Prussian army. It appears that Colonel Forbin—Janon, who, as before stated, was the bearer of Napoleon's order directing Marshal Ney to turn the Prussians by the Namur road fell in with the 1st corps only then proceeding along the Charleroy road; to join the Marshal at Quatre—Bras. The Colonel told Count d'Erlon the object of his mission, and recommended that the 1st corp should immediately carry the Emperor's orders into effect; and by the Marbais road it could be effected without experiencing any interruption from the British. The count entered into Colonel Forbin's views, changed the direction of his march accordingly, and was, at five o'clock, within three miles of the left wing of the French army. Now this arrival, which, if true, would have been the most fortunate event, that could possibly have happened to a general capable of availing himself of so happy a circumstance, actually, if we believe Gourgaud, helped to save the Prussian army. The necessity of ascertaining, who these 20,000 men were, that without sending notice, or being perceived by any of the French light troops, had thus come within ten minutes gallop of the left wing, retarded the attack on Ligny for two hours! Why these valuable troops were not received with loud cheers, directed to bear right down upon Bry, in order to aid the very attack, which it is pretended, their arrival retarded, Gourgaud takes good care not to tell us; he wisely leaves them where he found them, and says nothing more about the matter;—Others, however, wishing to manage better, manage worse. Berton brings them close up to the army, and Vaudencourt makes the leading division, under Darute, take a share in the action, and make the rest vanish again by an order from Marshal Ney who is ten miles of, and that too without telling Napoleon, who is close at hand, a single word about the matter; all these acts, betraying the grossest ignorance of the principles according to which the efforts and movements of large bodies of troops can alone be combined and directed to one object, committed, too, in the very heat of a general action of the first magnitude. If the reader believes these statements, he must naturally conclude that the French leaders, whose names and actions had so long filled the trumpet of fame, were, after all totally unworthy of commanding the gallant soldiers, whom providence, for reasons that lie far beyond the reach of human understanding, had, in its wisdom placed at their disposal. If, on the other hand, he does not believe these statements, what must he think of the authors who bring them forward; and of the class and generation of men among whom such historians could hold high rank and station? Above all, what must he think of the mighty chief himself, who constantly set the example of such unworthy conduct.

If the plan of operation, which, on his own authority, we have ascribed to Napoleon, is anything more than an after—thought, devised for the purpose of giving to an enterprise, undertaken solely in reliance on fortune and on the exertions of a brave and numerous army, the appearance of a well-calculated military expedition, it is very possible that the total want of discrimination, which he displayed in estimating the characters of his adversaries, may have assisted to lead him into the glaring errors which we have pointed out. No man capable of analysing human character, and able to foresee the future conduct of individuals by their previous actions, would ever have suspected that the deep sagacity of Blücher, proved as often in caution as in boldness, in retreat as in advance, was, all at once, to degenerate into simple fool—hardiness, and that, having numerous allies at hand, he would rush into battle without waiting, or even asking for their aid. The man who foiled Napoleon and all his marshals, by stealing the celebrated march on Alteruburgh, and then forcing the passage of the Elbe in the face of a French army—who, in the following campaign, planned and executed the admirable movement upon Laon, which led to the final battle that in 1814 struck the crown from the head of the "bastard Caesar"—was surely not to be looked upon as a mere fire-eating hussar. Equally erroneous was it to suppose that the system, pursued by the Duke of Wellington in the peninsula, was a matter of course, to be followed in the Netherlands, where his situation and that of his army were so totally different. In Spain, the British army could calculate only on their own strength and resources; nothing else was to be depended upon. In the Netherlands, they could calculate on the Dutch government, as far as its power extended. And the systematic caution which was good generalship by the side of Cuesta and the imbecile and presumptuous leaders of the rabble armies of Spain, on whom not a shadow of reliance could ever be placed, would have been weakness and timidity by the side of Blücher and his Prussians, who could be depended upon in every extremity. The Duke of Wellington marched to the assistance of these allies the moment he knew the direction the hostile movement had taken; and it was only in full reliance on their support, that he accepted battle at Waterloo. With Spanish allies he would, most assuredly have acted differently, and would have marched and fought only in full reliance, on what his own army could have effected. But of all this Napoleon saw nothing; he naturally wished to fight only one enemy at time, and could not perceive, that he was perfectly certain of having both upon his hands.

(To be Continued.)

EUROPE.

TIMES,—APRIL 4.

Well, the coalition has succeeded; it has, as far as in it lies, signed the death-warrant of the Protestant Church in Ireland; but that result being a mere *bagatelle* has not of course formed a very urgent topic in the deliberative assemblies of these newly assorted allies. The main object of their holy alliance was to upset the present Administration, and to place their own leaders on the Treasury Benches. The leaders, who have been pushed on by their respective tails, are so much elated with their triumph, that for the moment all difficulties vanish, and they are already beginning to parcel out the conquered country. That infatuated presumption, which seems to clings as a heir-loom to the Whigs, as leprosy did to the seed of Gehazi, exhibits itself on this occasion with even more than its wonted prominence. They overtook the trifling fact that their majority is more than half composed of Radicals and O'Connellites; they even flatter themselves that this larger section of their body will, partly from defereatial respect for the character of Whiggism,—partly from pure disinterestedness,—allow the minority of the conquering division to reap all the advantages of the victory. In the distribution, therefore, of the dignities about to be vacated, they do not condescend to notice the claims of a single English, Scotch, or Irish Radical. The goose of Middlesex is to have no additional provender for saving the Capital; the Governor of the Bank is to be contented with the *éclat* of frightening the Bank parlour out of its propriety—nay, even Sir John Campbell is to be coaxed into a surrender of his eminent claims, and instead of being insulted by "promotion to an office which he may lose by a change in the Ministry," is to be complimented with the barren glory of being allowed to superintend the management of "those important bills which he has introduced in Parliament." Sir J. Campbell must, no doubt, be delighted with so honourable an arrangement. "*Dulce et decorum est,*" says the poet, *pro patria mori*:" that is, according to the Whiggish translation, it is gratifying and glorious to be shelved for the convenience of a faction. But we must correct our error that the Irish branch of the majority are to be overlooked. No; the claims of the great Agitator are to be recognized. What is he to be? we think we hear our impatient readers demand. "King of Milesia?" No, no, "Perpetual Lord Lieutenant?" No. "Well then, at least Chancellor of Ireland for life?" Not even that. He is to be Solicitor General of Ireland. Yes; he is considered by the Whig judges of character to be so unambitious, so utterly purified from all personal motives, that he will joyfully accept this distinguished reward. The Leviathan is to be ensured by a bait which even a gudgeon would not bite. Oh! then, say Lord John and his friends, if he will not accept our offer, we will let him pass. Perhaps; but, my good Lords, will he let you pass? Will he not rouse into active motion every nerve and joint of his manifold frame, and strangle or dash to pieces you and your party with a whisk of his mighty tail?

But there is another person also of some public note, whose claims are, it is thought, so impalpably, so invisibly small, that they need not be taken into the account. *De minimis non curat lex*; and Lord John Russell, in the immeasurable altitude of his genius, cannot see so infinitesimally small an intellect as that of Lord Brougham. To restore him to the office of Chancellor is, they say, a result not to be contemplated: but if he will, good quiet soul, conduct himself with decorum, he shall have a gold stick or a gold key for a plaything; and with that he must be content. And they hope to get rid of his Lordship's pretensions in this easy way! Do they? Sampson, with his hair on, might as easily have been manacled with a penny cord. We cannot believe that the Whig leaders can seriously entertain such a hope whatever their wishes may be. We know that they abuse their late colleague in every society where he is *not*. We know also how meekly, how humbly, they comport themselves in his presence. A set of schoolboys, who in their master's absence talk petulantly, and project mutiny, are not more quickly awed into silence at the sight of his countenance than many a Whiggish coterie has been paralyzed by the unexpected appearance of the exchancellor in the midst of their hostile consultations. They fear what a certain predecessor of his lordship called "the licking of the rough side of his tongue," they fear his restless energy; they fear his untiring perseverance; and yet this is the man whom they talk of putting off with some bauble which would hardly satisfy the ambition of some indolent and unideal Viscount. No, no, Lord Brougham has many and great faults, and no longer stands on that eminent ground which he once occupied. But his colleagues did not push him from it; nothing they did, nothing they can do, could put him or keep him down. He has (to use the words of an illustrious personage) threwn himself down from the pedestal to which he had himself and by his own power ascended. We have seen nothing lately in the conduct of this noble Lord to induce us to change the opinion which was reluctantly wrung from us in the last autumn; but we cannot avoid the conviction that there are none of his late colleagues capable of "belling such a cat." They, it should be remembered, much as they complained of him in private, did not venture to turn him out; nor will they now dare to shut the door in his face. We need hardly repeat that we think it a great misfortune that the late Administration should be restored to power,—but there is a consolation in knowing that, if they are restored, they must still be saddled with Lord Brougham.

We have been led to make these remarks by the flippant ostentation with which several of the retainers of the "expectant" Ministry are exhibiting a sort of *catalogue raisonné* of the intended appointments, accompanied with the most contemptuous depreciation of the rejected adherents; but perhaps even this impudence might have passed unnoticed, had we not seen it take the more substantive form of a very feeble indeed, but very laboured and pompous, article in a party print.

INDIA—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

BY EDWARD THRONTON, ESQ.

The extinction of the East India Company's mercantile character, to which the chief defect in their government were imputed, has concentrated the attention of their official servants

no longer cramped by the narrow maxims of commerce, upon the political administration of British India. The new machinery introduced by the late act moreover provides additional facilities for the amelioration of that country; but, with all he means and appliances we now possess, one thing is still wanting to the efficiency of our Indian Government—namely a knowledge of India and of Indian topics on the part of the people of England. If it be true that "the majority even of the best informed of our countrymen are either entirely ignorant of the subject, or but superficially acquainted with it" We may not unreasonably fear that, from the impetus with which public opinion now bears upon the Legislature, the wisest schemes of Indian policy may be counteracted by the effects of ignorance at home. The disinclination of well-informed persons towards Indian topics cannot arise from apathy. It is exremely difficult to acquire a familiarity with those topics without the toil of wading through ponderous works. We want good elementary books on India,—works which convey sound practical information without being overlaid with a mass of superfluous matters.

Mr. Thornton's *India* is precisely such a work. The experience of this gentleman in the Indian house has trained him to a thorough knowledge of the politics and statistics of India, which he has supplied to a digest of the vast bulk of valuable information accumulated by the late Parliamentary committees on Indian affairs. Judiciously rejecting the tawdry embellishments of composition, and employing a style at once succinct, clear, unaffected, and forcible, he has been enabled to treat, with sufficient fullness for his purpose, all the important topics of Indian policy in the compass of a volume of 350 pages.

We can afford but little space at this busy period to literary criticism, and must therefore content ourselves with a slight notice of a work which, in every respect—the importance of its subjects, and the ability with which they are discussed—would otherwise be entitled to a more extended notice at our hands.

Mr. Thornton commences with an outline of the history, the political relations, and the government of India. He then treats of its agriculture, its manufactures, its foreign trades its public works, and means of foreign and internal communication. To this disquisitions succeed others on society and manners, religion and morals. He then enters upon the two great branches of Indian administration, the judicial system and the revenue, and concludes with a few observations "on the means of securing British interests and authority."

Mr. Thornton coincides fully with those who expect large advantages to India, as well as England, from the settlement of Europeans in the former country, and from the application of British skill and capital to its rude and backward agriculture; and, on this head, he shows the impolicy, as well as the injustice, of the unequal tax on East India sugar and rum. "It is not just," he obsesves, "to tax heavily the industry of one half of our fellow-subjects, and to confer comparative immunity on their rivals. It is not politic to discourage a branch of production capable of affording extensive employment to capital and labour, and ministering to an appetite universally diffused. The admission of the sugar of India at the same rate of duty which is paid on that raised in other British dependencies is called for by every motive to which a statesman should be accessible. It might be conceded without any apprehension of a diminution of the revenue. The increased importation would more than make up the difference between the higher and the lower duty. All duties that press injuriously upon the industry of India should be repealed. It can never be too often repeated, that by advancing the prosperity of India we are advancing our own; by offering a market for the goods of India, we are opening one for those of Great Britain."

On the subject of steam communication between England and India, he has examined the several routes proposed,—namely, 1, by way of the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates; 2, by the Red Sea; 3, by the Cape of Good Hope; and he considers the second the only one likely to be made available.

In his chapter on the judicial system, which contains some valuable original suggestions, Mr. Thornton evinces that he is not sanguine as to the results of employing natives in judicial situations. His estimate of Hindu morals, founded indeed upon the testimony of very competent witnesses, is extremely low. He suggests caution. "With India," he remarks, "we must probably be content to follow the example of a Grecian legislator, who affirmed that he had given his countrymen not the best laws that could be framed, but the best that they could bear. If we would benefit the people of India, we must legislate for them as they are, and not as theorists conceive they ought to be."

The chapter on the revenue is valuable. He has demonstrated, by an irresistible appeal to facts as well as opinions, the mischiefs which has been the fruit of the permanent settlement in Bengal—a measures which forcibly strengthens Mr. Thornton's caution against legislating for India on European principles. He is of opinion that the Royatwar system is the only one by which all individual rights can be protected.

We conclude this brief notice of a work which will no doubt, be extensively read with expressing our satisfaction at the clearness, the temper, and the ability with which it is written.—*Times, April 4.*

WILLIAM PITT.

(Concluded from last Wednesday's Gazette.)

This was the brilliant portion of Fox's life. He never was so animated, active and vigorous, alike in parliamentary exertion and in general intercourse with society, as at this period. The virtual head of the Government, he exhibited all the obvious requisites for this high position in an extraordinary degree. Always a most powerful debater, he was now an indefatigable one;—always fond of society, he now gave himself to the full play of his social capacities,—always sportive, goodhumored, and abounding in pleasantry, he was now the universal delight and leader of all that was sparkling and accomplished in the gay conflicts and collisions of wits, scholars, and men of the world. His entertainments to the ambassadors and other distinguished strangers as foreign minister were of the most costly order. No Man is as better acquainted with the habits of foreign life. His knowledge of the French language was unusually perfect, and his intelligence on the various interests of the continental courts, and the chief points of diplomatic ceremonial and law surprised all those who had seen him only in his dissipated hours. But Fox was capable of singularly close application, the ground-work of a vast variety of general knowledge had been early laid in his mind, and that mind was of so powerful and retentive a texture, that while it mastered the most perplexing subjects with apparent ease, it seldom lost any thing which it had once acquired. But here panegyric must close. If Fox had been formed for the express purpose of showing how the finest talents might be rendered useless, he would have perfectly fulfilled his vocation. Born with a hereditary veneration for monarchy and aristocracy, he sacrificed all his objects to the shout of the populace. Entering public life in the service of Government, and the son of a royal adherent, his first labour was to separate himself from the royal cause, and, by dealing out personalities against the Sovereign, sow the seeds of irreparable personal alienation; adopted by nature, and trained by habit, for the highest exercises of the noblest of human sciences—statesmanship—his whole governmental supremacy, from the beginning to the close of a life of fifty eight years, amounted to less than two. His errors and his virtues are now alike in that spot where censure and praise are equally unheard. The sacredness of the grave interposes itself between all bitterness and his memory. But we may justly lament that such powers should have been so lost to his country while he remained here, and that from his tomb we can draw no other moral than of defeated hopes, wasted ability, and worn-out fame.

The close of the year 1782 was a moral on a larger scale; a moral of the infinite uncertainty of all national provision for peace, the uncertainty of all great public transactions, and the short-sightedness of all political prediction. If Europe had possessed a temple of Janus, it would have been shut by the general hand of mankind. Peace had been made with all the leading belligerents of the world—with France, Spain, America, and lastly, with Holland. Even the Eastern disturber, Hyder Ali, the most formidable military genius which India had produced since the days of Aurungzebe, had closed his career but the December before; intelligence of which had arrived just at the period of the general signatures of European peace. Every thing promised the most unbroken tranquility for an unlimited length of time. Yet, but a few years were to pass before Europe was to be involved in the bloodiest and most subverting hostilities known since the fall of the Roman empire.

The fates of parties and politicians sink into insignificance beside those tremendous examples of the instability of human things. But it is remarkable that the supremacy of the Foxite administration was similarly verging on the most fatal fall, at the moment of its most acknowledged supremacy. The moral is, that no administration, forced upon the King of England, can be of long continuance, and no moral is more salutary for the preservation of British freedom. No one now conceives the possibility of arbitrary power issuing from the throne. Every one, but the wildest partisan, is aware of its formidable probability of exercise by the populace. It is therefore of the first importance that a great protective power should be found somewhere, and it is obvious that this power cannot be placed with more wisdom in any portion of the community than in the individual who alone, having nothing to hope or fear, being personally exempt from all injury, and equally exempt from all political temptation, is naturally placed in the best position to think gravely, act wisely, and deal honestly, in all the great concerns of empire.

Yet the mode in which the royal displeasure operated to overthrow the Coalition, was at once so simple and so circuitous, that it forms one of the most striking cases of cause and effect in court history. Fox had offered such irreparable offence to the King in person, that reconciliation was never attempted by him. From the beginning, he felt that he must depend on himself, and the calm intractability of the Sovereign, evinced as it was on several occasions, determined the minister to lose nothing by deference to the royal feelings. But there was another consciousness strongly urging Fox to bold hazards. He had been the man of the people. He was so no more. His junction with North had loaded him with the sins of the old Cabinet, enhanced by the sins of the new. He was openly charged even with having brought to the bounders of Lord North political frauds of his own. No state manœuvre had ever been pregnant with a more unpopular progeny than the Coalition. It was clear that the minister had lost his popularity. He could no longer, in case of triumph, strengthen himself with the people. He could as little, in case of failure, retreat upon the people. In this difficulty he took the daring measure of rendering himself independent of both King and people.

The memorable India Bill was alike the intended instrument of his ambition, and the means of his ruin. Its history is now too notorious, or too remote, for public interest. The results alone are important, as substantiating the general moral of resistance to the constitutional authority of the King. The first English East India Company was established in 1600. The charter was renewed successively by James I., Charles I., James II., and William and Mary. A second company was established in 1693. The two were finally combined in 1708. Those Companies were strictly commercial, and their privileges, and government, were regulated by the necessities of traffic. But another scene, unequalled in European or Oriental history, was now to open. The traders became sovereigns; the victories of Clive, a great military genius, who, like his masters, had risen from the desk to wield the truncheon, and whose gallantry deserved the sceptre, threw back the gates of an empire which every hour saw extending. The vast provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with the five Northern Circars, provinces equal to European kingdoms, were the prizes of the British sword. The factious illiberality of party libel, or the ignorant jealousy of foreigners, has charged England with aggression and avarice in those extraordinary conquests. But no charge was ever more destitute of foundation. The English wars in India were the product of the strictest necessity. In their origin they were totally defensive. The merchants fought for the narrow strip of land round their factory; for their ships and for their merchandise. The native prince, who repelled his enemy as ally, claimed, by their assistance, privileges in the land, and with a portion of the territory forfeited by the invader. The restless rapine of the Eastern sovereigns producing perpetual infractions of treaties, and their inferiority to the British in arms, discipline, and courage, producing the natural result, in new partitions of the conquered territory, at length the Company stood in the altitude of sovereigns. But then came the severer trial. Sudden opulence, novelty of power, and a distance of eighteen thousand miles from the eye of authority, gave birth to excesses in the subaltern agents of this vast dominion. From the first territorial accession in 1765 to 1773, the nation had lookedonly with astonishment at the prowess of the British arms. But in 1773 other feelings called the attention of Government to the abuses of authority, and a bill was brought in by Lord North to meet the chief sources of animadversion. The bill was practically eluded in India; and in 1781, on petitions at home and representations from abroad, Lord North moved for a "Secret Committee," to enquire into the Carnatic War, and consider the general state of the British possessions in the East. The committee with Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, as chairman, sat for two years. The report contained a prodigious mass of information on all the heads of revenue, government, and polity. It was embodied into less than 121 resolutions, submitted from time to time to the House, and the result was a universal acknowledgement, that nothing but the immediate and vigorous interposition of the throne could save the Indian empire.

But the European crisis was too anxious for Ministers. The interposition was delayed. Dundas, impressed with the dangers of the delay, brought in a bill, founded on his resolutions. To suffer a measure of such importance to proceed from a private individual, would have been contrary to all the interests of the Cabinet. The bill was opposed by Ministers, and lost. But upon its ruins Fox determined to build not only a new system for India, but a permanent dictatorship for the existing Minister of England.

On the 18th of November, 1783, in a speech of extraordinary detail, information, and eloquence, he developed his memorable plan for the reform of India. He proposed to establish, for the supreme authority, a Board in London, to consist of seven commissioners, in whom were to be vested the authority over all property belonging to the Company, all control, civil, military, and commercial, all appointments of officers of every description, in both England and India, and the possession of all charters, privileges, and papers. For the details of Government, eight assistants were to be appointed by those commissioners, their chief employment being the commercial affairs of the company. In the first instance, both the commissioners and the assistants were to be *appointed by Parliament*, their power continuing for a limited term of three or five years, any of the commissioners to be removable by the King, *on a vote* of either Houses of Parliament, and any of the eight assistants to be removeable by five of the commissioners. Any vacancy which should happen among the commissioners to be filled up by the King, and any among the assistants by the Court of Proprietors. Finally, the commissioners were to lay before the Board of Treasury yearly, at the beginning of the session, a statement of their proceedings. The bill was to be followed by another, giving security to the Indian subject, rectifying spoliations, &c.

This plan had been sedulously kept from public knowledge until the last moment. But its hazards were instantly seen by the vigilant sagacity of Pitt. He pronounced it a design for vesting the whole power of India in the hands of the Minister, and for thus continuing the domination of that Minister until the day of his death, and the domination of his party while we continued to possess an Indian empire.

Nothing can be more evident, from the simplest view of the bill, than the Ministerial resolve to defy all the power of the constitution. The whole patronage of India, the military and judicial commissions, the contracts, the trade, the purchase of merchandise and stores to the amount, even then, of six millions a year, in the hands of a small body of men, must have created an influence dangerous to the throne and the constitution. With this influence on his side, a corrupt or ambitious minister might make himself master of every corruptible mind in the country, and storm the legislature. The bill, by its own nature, in the first instance, involved the most comprehensive violation of private property ever known, by the seizure of the rights of the stockholders; the most comprehensive violation of public engagements, by the seizure of the charters; and the most comprehensive violation of established policy, by the general Change of the Indian system in all things that related to government and trade. But still higher evils were connected with this singular usurpation. The commissioners were placed in such a rank of independence, with respect to India, that they were enabled to resist the actual policy of the King's Government, if such were their pleasure, and thus plunge England into unexpected war with European princes on account of Indian possessions, they not being compelled to keep any communication with Ministers beyond the mere annual statement of their measures. The guards proposed in the bill against those for undesirable results, were as palpably indicious. The commissioners were, to be appointed by Parliament. But this was virtually the appointment of whoever swayed the Parliament, which individual then was Fox. The commission was to be appointed only for four years. But long before that time the effect of its patronage would have been felt in securing the Foxite Ministry; and as the vote of a submissive Parliament had created the commission, a similar vote would renew it. The power of removing a commissioner by a vote of either House was given. But it must naturally be ineffective, for nothing would justify Parliamentary interference except *gross* misconduct, and even that interference would still depend on the will of the minister, armed with the resistless patronage of India. The appointment by the King, in case of a vacancy by death, would be equally ineffectual, for if the minister still held his power, the appointment would vest in one of his friends; or if Fox were, by any accident, thrown out, he left behind him six commissioners so contended against one. As to the argument that the power proposed by the bill was only that hitherto exerted by the Company, the direct answer was, that no difference could be greater than between an authority divided among the members of a great company, not politicians, and with a thousand different views, and an authority concentrated in a small body of political partisans by their nature, independent of the Crown, and owing their existence to the minister.

Pitt, from the first announcement of this most daring assault on the constitution, stood forth as its defender, and exhibited powers worthy of the occasion. His first efforts was to retard the violent and suspicious rapidity with which the Cabinet hurried on the second reading of the bill. "But a single week has been proposed to comprehend a bill which thus extends to every function of government, and manages every interest of the empire, present and to come,—Such is the time," exclaimed Pitt, "allowed by the mercy or the contempt of the Cabinet for the enquiry into principles which involve the living and future fates of England and India. And such is the scheme of usurpation and defiance which is planned by the man always loudest in sounding the alarm of danger to the liberties of the country. I can see nothing in the haste exhibited in carrying this iniquitous measure through Parliament, but the precipitancy and ardour of plunderers, eager to grasp and hold fast their prey."

The public were now awakened to their danger, and universal astonishment was succeeded by universal indignation. The East India proprietors instantly petitioned the House, denying the charges of the bill. The East India Directors followed, with a demand to be heard by counsel. Yet, in the debate on going into committee, the motion was carried by 217 to 103. So suddenly had the members seceded the panic that spread for them in India.

But the bill was to undergo a different fate in that assembly which has so often rectified the errors of the House of Commons, and which, by its superiority of personal means, its remoteness from the immediate pressure of popular influence, and its large interest in the preservation of public tranquillity, has been so long the refuge of the constitution. On the 9th of December, the bill was brought up to the House of Lords by Fox, followed by an imposing train of members of the Commons' House. Lord Thurlowe instantly pounced upon it with beak and talon. He declared "it to be a measure whose sole object was to create a power unknown to the constitution, an *imperium in imperio*—a strange and violent attempt to destroy the balance of the constitution. The present bill did not tend to increase the influence of the crown, 'was true; but it tended to set up a power in the kingdom, which might be used at once in opposition to the crown and to the people.' Turning to the House, and with that tremendous burst of voice which so powerfully suited his bold eloquence, "I desire," said he, "to see the crown respectable, to see the crown great; but if this bill should pass, the crown of England will be no longer fit for a man of honour to wear. The King will take the diadem from his own head, and place it on the head of Mr Fox." In the debate, on the 15th, Lord Temple, on being charged with saying that the King was hostile to the bill, declared that he had obtained an audience of his Majesty by his right as a peer, and that, though it was contrary to form to say what his advice to the Sovereign had been, he was ready to say what it was not, "It was *not* friendly to the principle of the Bill." On the question, Ministers were left in a minority of 79 to 87. The fate of the measure was inevitable, and it instantly followed. On the 17th, the committal of the bill was *negatived* by a majority of 95 to 76. The bill was finally rejected without a division.

The King had thus far triumphed over his obnoxious Cabinet, and he determined that no time should be given to recover themselves. On the day after the debate, late in the evening of the 18th, he demanded the seals of the two secretaries of state, and on the day following, placed them in the hands of Lord Temple, who was sworn in as secretary, and who wrote letters of dismissal to the remaining ministers. Pitt was summoned to the head of the Treasury. He had steadily refused the office but nine months before. But the public aspect had totally changed. The Cabinet was in the lowest condition of popular esteem. The Lords and the King had risen together. The emergency was pregnant with hazard to the King's authority, for if the Cabinet should force themselves back on him once more, he must be a cypher for life. Still the difficulties of Pitt's situation might have appalled a less resolute mind.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

He was to face a House of Commons crowded with partisans of the late Cabinet, furious in its wrath at their fall, and pouring out the most violent declamation on what they pronounced the unlawful influence of the King's name. To increase his perplexities, Lord Temple resigned the seals within three days, under the nominal pretext of more freely meeting the charges of tampering with the royal confidence, the true motive probably being his alarm at the force arrayed against him. Many of the leading persons, friendly to Pitt and his principles, shrunk from the responsibility of a Cabinet in a direct state of war with the House of Commons. It was universally predicted that this Cabinet could not live a month. Pitt was fully sensible of those difficulties. Lord Temple's secession almost shook even his matchless serenity. "This was the only event," says his most intimate biographer (Tomline), "which I *ever* knew to disturb Mr Pitt's rest, while he continued in good health. Lord Temple's resignation was determined on at a late hour in the evening of the 21st; and when I went into Mr Pitt's bedroom the next morning, he told me that he had not had *a moment's sleep.* He expressed great uneasiness at the present state of public affairs, at the same time declaring his fixed resolution not to abandon the position he had taken, but to make the best stand in his power, *though very doubtful of the result.*" At length the Cabinet was formed. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Thurlowe, Lord Chancellor; Lord Gower (afterwards Marquis of Stafford) President of the Council; the Duke of Rutland, Lord Privy Seal; Lords Carmarthen and Sydney, Secretaries of State; and Lord Howe, First Lord of the Admiralty. Thus, in doubt and difficulty, commenced the most glorious Administration of England, and Pitt was the inspiring name.

The remark has been already made, that the history of English politics is the finest lesson for a politician. The crisis in which the Minister met the Parliament on his assumption of office is a striking example of the maxim. But a month since the English Ministry stood in the exact position of Pitt in December, 1783. The question then was, as it has so lately been, whether the minister should meet the existing House of Commons, or call a new one? No Cabinet had ever been so powerful in the Commons as that of the Coalition. No incipient statesman had been less successful in his attempts to carry measures against that powerful influence than Pitt. His talents were acknowledged; his information struck every one with wonder; his integrity was above all suspicion. He had already, in mere boyhood, placed himself in the foremost rank of debate; but his propositions were almost uniformly unsuccessful. In the great struggle of his early career, the India Bill, he had been beaten by majorities of two to one; he had been beaten by the same majorities, even after the dismissal of the Cabinet was certain. The presumption and boyish folly of his hoping to stand his ground against Opposition was a subject of incessant ridicule in the House. Fox contemptuously pronounced it a political absurdity totally unparalleled in the annals of immature ambition. The motion for a new writ for Appleby, the borough for which Pitt sat, was received with a burst of universal laughter! Fox openly staked his political foresight on the impossibility of conducting the public business by *this shadow* of a Ministry. And to make assurance doubly sure, the Opposition resolved to delay the passing of the Land tax Bill, a measure essential to the national debt of that year, and which, therefore, must be passed before even an opportunity for a dissolution of Parliament could be given. It was evident that Opposition looked upon that House of Commons as their own.

All these circumstances were revolved by the new minister. In his consultations with his friends, every argument was urged by them to dissolve Parliament. The anxiety of his opponents to retard a dissolution, seemed to be a direct index to the adoption of the contrary measure. But his deep-thinking and powerful understanding soon decided otherwise. He saw that a premature appeal to the nation might terminate in a general impression that he had yet to learn the national mind. It was true, that the numbers of the Ministerial side might be increased by the new election, but the real question was, whether these numbers would be increased to the amount of making his administration powerful. Most of the great parliamentary interests were directly adverse to him. The public feeling, on the other hand, had not yet expressed itself with satisfactory decision. The conduct of North's combination, however stigmatized by men of honour, had not excited a spirit of scorn deep enough to overbear the personal interests that exhibit themselves when the question is of elections. The India bill was still recent, and the public mind had not yet possessed leisure to fathom the depths of that daring attempt at imperial plunder. But Pitt relied on the common sense and honour of the nation, to discover at length the contrast between his services and those of his opponents, and he determined to make the trial with the existing Parliament. If he failed, he still possessed the power to dissolve it, with the additional advantage of proving to the nation that mere stubbornness and partisanship had rendered it unfit to carry on the national business. If he succeeded, he disarmed his antagonists on their own field, broke up their party, proved to the nation how little they had been sustained by character, and how much by patronage, and drove them into a state of political destitution, which nearly precluded their ever forming an effective parliamentary force again.

The man who thus reasoned, was little more than twenty-four years old![*] And it was at this age that Pitt, unaided, took upon him the government of the British empire. The overwhelming nature of the task which he thus adopted, may be judged of from a few of the immediate subjects which pressed upon his Councils—the regulation of the Indian system demanding instant consideration—the state of the revenue at home, connected as it was with the necessity of reforming innumerable fraudulent practices upon the public—the restoration of the public income to a capacity of meeting the public expenses—the provisions for an unfunded debt of thirty millions—a system for the reduction of the national debt—the choice of new taxes to supply the deficiency of the revenue—the disturbed condition of Ireland, even then a perpetual source of anxiety to Government—the pressing claims of the sufferers by their loyalty in the Colonial war—the commercial treaty with America—the vast, complicated, and threatened interests of England, with the leading kingdoms of the continent—those, and more formed the labour which was to be borne by a youth scarcely acquainted with public life, and accustomed to the exercise of his own understanding. Those widely various subjects, involving questions of the most difficult order which can be presented to the human mind, were thrown on the capacity of Pitt, unsupported by colleagues, Parliament, or the country. It is needless to say, how triumphantly they were borne; with what matchless clearness they were elucidated, with what steady vigour their principles were embodied, and with what solid strength their practice reinforced the liberties and the prosperity of England. Such are the duties, and such the glories of an English Minister. To fulfil them, seems almost beyond the bounds of the human faculties; but as the difficulty is great, is as the renown. The whole range of honourable ambition offers to man no nobler prize than the fame of an English Minister, worthy of his task. None more above the common soarings of mankind, none more comprehensive of good to general society, none entitled to more imperishable distinction in the ages to come.—*Blackwood's Magazine for March.*

[*] He was twenty-four on the 28th of May, minister on the 19th of December, 1783.

RETURN OF THE FLEET TO MALTA.

By the *Firefly* steam vessel, arrived at Falmouth from Malta, we have a letter from our Correspondent, of which the following is an extract:

MALTA, *March* 12, 1835.

"In my last I told you of the sudden departure of Sir Josias Rowley's squadron to Vourla; I now announce that it is hourly expected again to return to Malta; whether the fears of Lord Ponsonby, the extraordinary equipment of the Turkish Fleet, or the dread of the Egyptian movements caused the late active demonstration we cannot tell, but the French were in no ways prepared for it; for the only force that nation could exhibit to cooperate with our own, was one line of battle ship, one frigate, and a brig which were with our Fleet a Vourla, at the last advices, the 19th February. Whatever cause existed to move our Fleet to the mouth of the Dardanelles, I apprehend must still in reality exist, for from the position of affairs Lord Ponsonby ought to have as much cause as ever to be in apprehension; the Turkish Fleet being still equipped for sea, and exhibiting no appearance of being dismantled; and the Egyptian Fleet is arrived at Suda, in Candia, and expects reinforcements. It is true the troops of Ibrahim have evacuated Orfa, which had given great relief to the rear of the Turks, and the Ruler of Egypt had sent a proportion of his tribute, about 140,000*l.* in one of his frigates to the Grand Seignor. Affairs are really therefore in the same position, and yet our Fleet is hourly expected back.

"We have advices here from Constantinople of the 15th February, at which period we are *assured* a good understanding existed between the Porte, and all the representatives of the European Powers. The Fleet was not dismantled, although news had been received that the Egyptian troops had retreated from Orfa; there was, however, no appearance or expectation of its putting to sea. It was generally supposed that Mehemet Ali, as the Vassal of the Turkish Monarch, would first be required to disarm his ships, but on the plea of preserving his seamen from the danger of the plague which prevailed in Egypt, he had sent his ships to Candia, and the rest on the same excuse were likely to assemble there: this may be a movement against his master the Turk, or it may have been to prevent mutiny, as his sailors were dissatisfied at being compelled to remain confined to their ships, when in the Ports of Alexandria, the Arabs, of which his crews are composed, not understanding the rules of or the necessity for quarantine, as a guard against the contagion of the plague; the Egyptian is a wily man, and under a plea of necessity, he may have a plan of aggressive aggrandizement.

"The fleet left Malta on the 9th ult., and consisted of six sail of the line, three frigates, the *Childers* sloop, and *Medea* steamer; the whole having been towed out of harbour by the *Medea* and *Confiance* steamers, in doing which the latter lost her mast, which was carried away by the lower yards of the *Edinburgh*—she, however, was quickly refitted, and has since conveyed the mails to the Ionian Islands brought out from England by the *Firefly*, and returned from thence yesterday. The fleet reached Vourla in six days from this port. Our last accounts from the Admiral are of the 19th ult. on which day the *Portland*, 50 guns, joined him from Salamis; the *Scout* was sent hence on the 21st ult. with the mail from England; and the *Kind* cutter on the 4th inst., with overland—dispatches.—On the route to Vourla, the fleet had tried rates of sailing in a fresh breeze; the *Vernon* took the lead, then came the *Thunderer* and *Canopus* equal, *Tribune*, *Revenge*, *Endymion*, *Edinburgh*, *Childers*, *Malabar*, *Caledonia*, and *Medea*, all under canvas, very far astern.—The *Beacon* and *Mastiff*, surveying ships, will sail from this port in a few days, to resume their surveys in the neighbourhood of Scio,—The *Childers* sloop-of-war, Hon. Captain Keppel, is ordered to relieve the *Jasseur* sloop-of-war, on the Coast of Spain.

"Malta, *March* 12.—Late this evening the *Blazer* steamer arrived in the short space of eleven days from Falmouth, with the mails; as also the *George Canning* barque, with the iron steamer on board, and the Officers engaged in the Euphrates expedition, in 23 days from Cork."

Rear-Admiral Ommaney, Captains Sir Thos Fellowes Hon. J. A. Maude, Hon. Fred. Spencer, Edward Curzon, Lewis, Davis Lord Ingestrie, G. B. Martin, Richard Dickinson, J. N. Campbell, R. L. Baynes, and Commander H. J. Codrington, with Dr. Liddell, have recently been honoured by King Otho with the first Class of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece.—Captain Sir Edmund Lyons was the only Officer who previously possessed the honour, and which it is not a little remarkable, is not bestowed on the Commander-in-Chief at Navarino, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington.

His Majesty at his Levee on Wednesday last, conferred the honor of knighthood on Captain Henry John Leeke, R.N.

Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood has been superseded as Brigade Major of Portsmouth Garrison and the South West District, by Lieut.-Colonel Wemyss, formerly of the 50th Regt. Colonel Gurwood has been appointed to accompany Lord Elliot to Spain as a Military Guide or adviser, in his Lordship's mediatory mission.

Colonel Forster's term of duty as Commanding Officer of Artillery in this garrison having expired, Lt.-Colonel Charles Gilmour is appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Alexander Melvin is appointed Staff Surgeon of this Garrison, in the vacancy of Dr. Kidd, promoted to be a Deputy Inspecter General in Nova Scotia.

Rumour states that the Army will be reduced, and for which purpose the 99th Regt. is ordered home from Nova Scotia, the 97th from Ceylon, 98th from the Cape of Good Hope, and 99th from the Mauritius. The 95th which is presumed to be in the intended reduction, is at present doing duty at Cork.

EUROPE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

(From the Spectator, March 21.)

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., in Belgrave Square, the Countess of Burlington, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitford, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Caike Abbey, near Derby, the Lady of Sir George Crewe, Bart., M. P., of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at his residence in Grosvenor Street, the Lady of J. Barlow Hay, Esq., M. P. of a son still-born.

On the 17th inst., the Lady of Cecil Monro, Esq., of York Terrace, Regent's Park, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Heriot Row, Edinburgh, Mrs. Henry Baxter, of Idvies, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., in Belgrave Square, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgibbon, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Woolwich, the Lady of William Fraser, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter, still-born.

On the 13th inst., in Park Place, St. James's, the Lady of Horace Twiss, Esq., M. P. of a son.

On the 17th inst., in Grosvenor Square, the Countess of Wilton, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Orchard House, Northumberland, the Hon. Mr. Coulson, of a son and heir.

On the 19th inst., the Lady of Edward Bulmer, Esq., M. P., of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Hall Place, Kent, the Lady of Captain Henry Wilson, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.

On the 19th inst., in Wilton Crescent, the Lady of Glynne Earle Welby, Esq., M. P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d inst., at Berne, in the house of D. R. Marier, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, JAMES DENNISTOUN, Esq., of Dennistoun, to ISABELLA KATHERINE, eldest daughter of James Wolfe Murray, Esq., of Cringletie.

On the 17th inst., at St. Mary's Bryanstone Square, James King Simpkinson, Esq., to Mary Cochrane, fourth daughter of the late K. F. Mackenzie, Esq., of 18, Montague Street, Portman Square, and formerly his Majesty's Attorney-General at the Island of Grenada.

On the 12th inst., at Clare, Suffolk, Thomas Brook Bridges Stevens, Esq., of Tamworth, Staffordshire, to Maria Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Stevens, Esq. of Clare.

On the 1st of November, at Jubulpoor, Manaton Collingwood Ommanney, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, son of Sir Francis Ommanney, to Louisa E., daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Cosley, of the Hon. East India Company's Native Infantry, Bengal.

On the 18th inst., at St. George's Church, Lawrence, son of Ormerod Keyworth, Esq., of Everton, to Charlotte Matilda, daughter of the late John Thane, Esq., of New York.

Lately, at Steynton Church, Mr. John Thomas, mason, of Milford, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens, of the former place. The bridegroom has attained the patriarchal age of 101 years, and is in possession of considerable property. The blooming bride is 33, and about ten months ago, she consigned her former spouse to the silent tomb.

We take the following from the *Leicester Chronicle*:—"We some time ago alluded to the anti matrimonial spirit which has long pervaded the stoical bosoms of the inhabitants of the parish of Elmsthorpe, in this county, twenty-seven years having rolled over their heads without witnessing one of their number at the altar of hymen. A Benedict and a Beatrice have, however, at length appeared, whose departure from the parochial attachment to single blessedness is this week recorded among our marriages; and a parish which has long been destitute of husband, wife, widow, or widower, now presents the anamoly of "a happy couple." Now that the charm is broken, it is expected that the sweet infection of love will spread over the whole parish, and ere they fall into "the sere and yellow leaf," conquer the stubborn hearts of the *un-fair* sex, to whose ungallant conduct the *singular* state of Elmsthorpe society, has been attributed.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Hinton Admiral, Hants, Sir George Ivison Tapps, Bart., in his 83d year.

On the 8th inst., at Park Place, Dundee, in his 12th year, John Bluny, youngest son of John Sturrouch, Esq., Agent for the Bank of Scotland.

On the 11th of January, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lady Usher, wife of Captain Sir Thomas Usher, R. N., K. C. B.

On the 17th inst., Commander Sir Peter Parker, Bart, R. N., in his 25th year.

On the 13th inst., at his house in Kemp Town, Brighton, William Tennant, Esq.

On the 17th inst., at Abele Grove, Epsom, after a few days' illness, Mary, relict of the late John Wedderburn, Esq., of Devonshire Street, and Chigwell, Essex, in her 70th year.

On the 10th inst., at Cheltenham, Andrew Charles Hamilton, only son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Hamilton, in his 17th year.

On the 28th ult. in Portman square, Earl Nelson, Duke of Bronti. His Lordship was brother to the hero of Trafalgar, on whose decease he succeeded to the honours and titles enjoyed by him. His Lordship was in the 78th year of his age. By his death a valuable stall in Canterbury Cathedral becomes vacant.

On the 1st ult. the Sublime Porte received news of the sudden death of the Rumelia Valeesi-Hassanoz-Oglou, Hussein Pasha.

The Countess du Cayla, well known as the friend of Louis XVIII, died a few days since at Bordeaux.

On the 29th ult. at Ashford, where he had long resided, Peter Jacket; he was baptised Sept. 10, 1737, at Sutton Haw, near Bartford, Kent. He entered the army about 1754 to 5. In 1758 was at the taking of Churburgh, when 100 sail of shipping were burnt, Dunkirk, fortifications, &c. destroyed. In 1759 he was at the taking of Guadaloupe, Martinico, and Marigalante. In 1775 was at Lexington and Bunker's Hill, where he lost his right arm. He was the oldest pensioner under the crown.

At Rasheen, parish of Ballinakill, county Sligo, the widow Walk, in her 119th year, which she had entered on the day preceding her death.

At Bristol, Mary Worton, of Birmingham, who had attained the 106th year of her age on the 31st of May last.

On Friday, the 27th ult. at Branagore House, Hampshire, Geraldine, the infant daughter of Sir Francis Knowles, Bart.

On Friday, se'nnight, Mrs. Robertson, or Clark, for a long time residing in the Old Guard Vennel, Perth, at the advanced age of 103. One of her sisters lived to see her 93d year, and another, who died some time ago, reached the extraordinary span of 107. This last individual possessed all her faculties to the period of her death, and actually danced at a meeting in celebration of the nuptials of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, on whose property she resided, in the 105th year of her age!—*Scotch Paper.*

On the 24th ult. at Burton, near Teignmouth, W. Mackworth Praed, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, in the 79th year of his age.

On the 6th ult. drowned, in the praiseworthy attempt to save the life of a fellow creature, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Bennett, of Shepton Mallet.

Lately, at Formacella, in the kingdom of Naples, Matteo Sejano, aged 104. Up to the day of his death he continued to work at his trade. Throughout his long career this man led a life of extreme sobriety, to which cause is no doubt, to be attributed the perfect health which he enjoyed to his latest days.

On the 11th ult. at Ballymena, the well-known character John Best. He has been chief ostler at the head inn for 47 years, and was a man full of jest and fun, and was remarkably well liked, and known to almost all travellers passing through Ballymena as

"The best of good hostlers—the hostler's Jack Best."

On the 21st inst. at Quarry Hall, near Bridgenorth, aged 71, Joseph Smith, who was waggoner in a nobleman's family, and in the habit of drinking a gallon of ale per day, independent of small beer: he therefore drank the quantity of 228 hogsheads and 62 gallons, in 40 years. He also was huntsman to the "Squirrel hunt" kept up in that part of the country, on every Good Friday, for 45 successive years.

SPECTATOR,—MARCH 21.

It is a singular but a real fact, that Mr. Attorney-General (so completely ignorant was he of the whole matter), actually opened as one of his intended reforms, on Thursday week, a bill which the late Ministers brought in two years ago, and passed into a law, and which has been the law of the land, these eighteen months and more!—*Chronicle.*

Last night's Gazette announces the appointment of Lord COWLEY, as Ambassador to the Court of France.

We regret to have to announce the loss of the packet-ship Sovereign, on her passage from London to New-York, with a very valuable cargo on board. She went ashore on Tuesday night, on the Jersey coast, about thirty miles south of Sandy Hook. One of the cabin passengers was unfortunately drowned. We have not been able to learn his name, but hear that he was a young Englishman, on his way to visit an uncle in this country. The ship had a considerable amount of specie on board. It is known that there were 100 000 dollars for one house, and 25,000 dollars for another.—*New York Mercantile Advertiser.* [The names of the cabin passengers are—Captain Sharp, lady, son, and servant; Doctor Stevens, Mr. Smartley, lady, and servant; fourteen passengers in the steerage. The name of the cabin passenger that was drowned, was Lamar.]

The following is from the "Standard," but given by that paper, on the score only, that it is from a respectable quarter, they have no means of fixing a reliance on it:—

"An account has just been received from Falmouth, stating that there had been a very severe engagement between his Majesty's ship *Canopus*, commanded by the Hon. Captain Percy, and three Russian men-of-war, who attempted the Dardanelles, and were most gallantly opposed by the *Canopus*. It is stated that she was nearly cut in pieces, having had twenty-eight men killed and a great many wounded during the engagement."

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the Gazette Press, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, by* NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR, *are received.*